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SHARING

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

ANNUAL REPORT 1983



With the Compliments of :

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Annual Report 1983

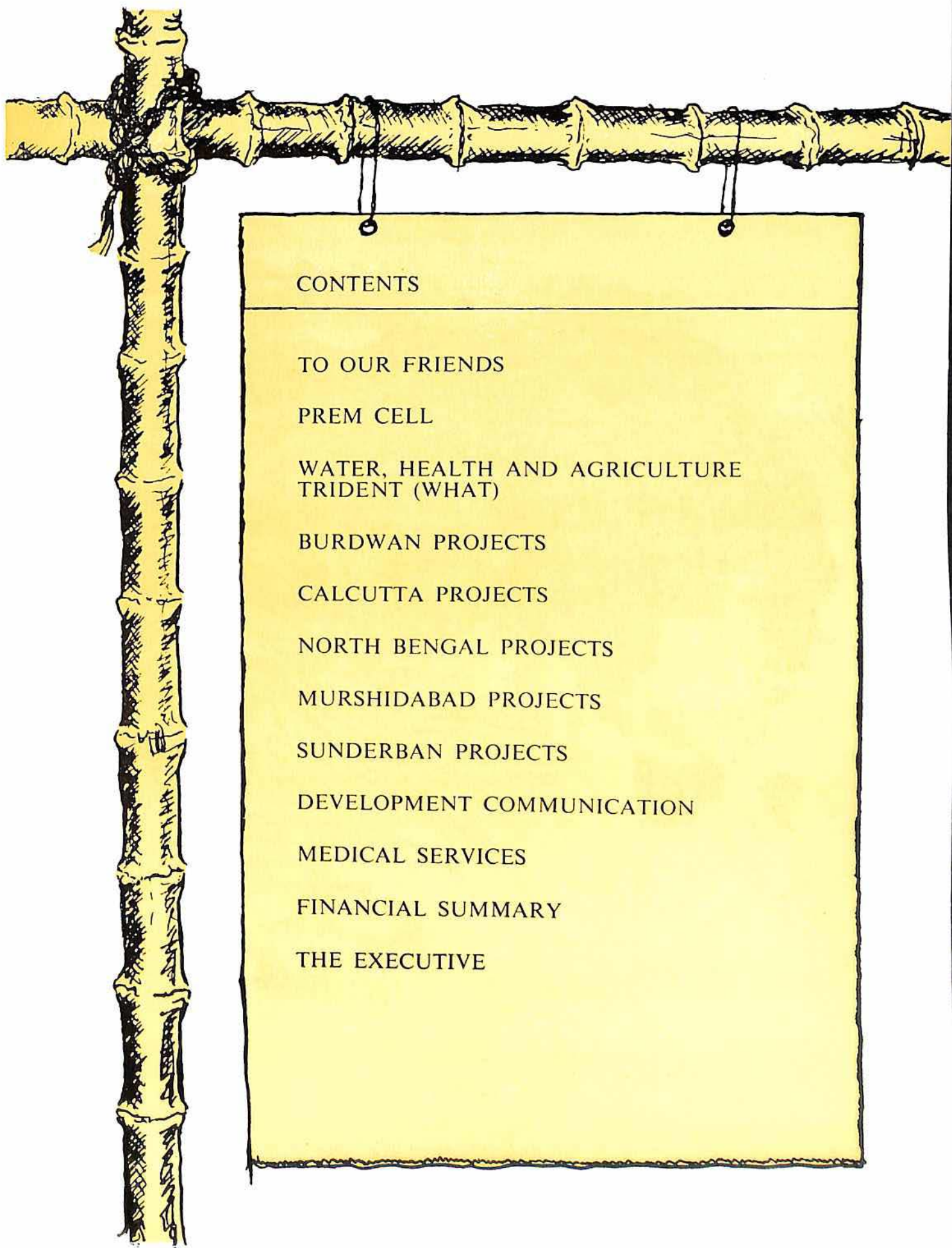
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To Our Friends... The year 1983 has been in many ways, a year of fruitful "sharing" for us—we have therefore, chosen the theme "SHARING" for this year's Annual Report.

LWS India's nine years' service has had varying lessons and experiences leading us ultimately to the realisation that the solutions to most of the problems can only be found through sharing.

With the aim of assisting people in their efforts to find a better tomorrow, we are learning that unless we share people's concerns and aspirations, the assistance we can provide may not bring them closer to their goal. We have experienced in our different programmes that people are eager to share responsibilities. This has been evident in formal and informal cooperation found in resettlement colonies where people have worked together to improve their environment, share concerns for education of children and adults. In health programmes, especially the women have shown their willingness to work jointly for better health conditions for their families. In the various programmes aiming at improving people's economy, there has been encouraging joint efforts among weavers and other artisans as well as small and marginal farmers in finding ways for pooling resources into joint efforts and recycling funds provided to start individual economic ventures.

We hope, this report will give the reader an impression of the forms our joint efforts have taken this year. We have enjoyed sharing our common concerns with our Head Office in Geneva and our Donors. During the year, we had opportunities to cooperate with International, National and Local Voluntary Organizations in various joint efforts. We have similarly enjoyed cooperating with elected representatives and officials especially in State Governments of West Bengal and Orissa.

It was of special value for me to have the opportunity of sharing six months with Dr. Olav Hodne before he retired as Director of the LWS India in April, 1983, after 33 years in India of which the period from 1965 was in close cooperation with the Lutheran World Federation, World Service, Geneva and the last nine years in charge of this programme.



January, 1984

AAGE LARSEN

PREM (PLANNING, RESEARCH, EVALUATION & MONITORING) UNIT

The PREM Unit of LWS India consists of the Programme section—responsible for overall planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the development programmes, and the PREM (Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring) Cell—an Advisory Body with external members, to the management of the LWS India.

During the year the Programme Section achieved moderate success in improving the monitoring system and allied communication network. The major breakthrough had however, been on fruitful association/coordination/participation with the State Governments, national organisations and the UNICEF.

Consequent to a consultative meeting held in November 1982 in New Delhi on Water & Sanitation, which was sponsored by UNDP under the aegis of the Ministry of Works & Housing, Government of India, a State level (West Bengal) Consultative Committee has been constituted during the latter part of 1983. The LWS India was invited to be one of the members; the other members being 5 from the Government, 3 from International agencies and 1 from the Voluntary sector.

Tentatively, the Committee shall

- review the progress of rural and urban water supply programmes and provide necessary feed back,
- help mobilize public opinion for conservation and proper use of drinking water, and
- suggest ways and means of enlisting community participation in the execution and maintenance of water works.

Organised training programmes arranged to train village level caretakers/mechanics in installation,

repairs and maintenance of drinking water rig-bored tubewells witnessed active collaboration of UNICEF. Action for Food Production (AFPRO) who are specialists in water development continue to extend excellent technical support to our geohydrological team in Project WHAT areas.

The activities of the PREM Cell had a belated start owing to restructuring of the team in consultation with LWF/WS, Geneva. The team for 1983 consisted of:

Dr. Prodipto Roy, *Chairman*
(Sociologist)
Development Research Communication Group
Kathmandu,
Nepal.

Dr. Helen Gideon
(Specialist in Community Health and Organization)
Simla.

Mr. S. K. Chakraborty, IAS(Retd.)
(Adviser — Rural Development Consortium and a member of Tagore Society)
Calcutta.

Dr. B. R. Patil,
(Sociologist & Rural Communication Expert)
Council for Social Development,
New Delhi.

S. J. Nathan
(Programme Secretary of LWS India)
Member Secretary.

The team completed compilation of Salt Lake Appraisal report during the year.

The PREM Cell members during their meetings in late 1983 reviewed their previous years' performance which resulted in modification of

their focus on their future plans. The PREM Cell will therefore, make concerted efforts in building up, among the LWS India staff members, techniques and methods to improve participatory approach to development, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and documentation, besides continuing evaluation of LWS India projects.

Other external associates of LWS India

Dr. A. K. Bhattacharya
(Agronomist & Specialist in Community Organization)
Consultant for Project WHAT
Calcutta.

Dr. D. C. Sarkar,
Sericulture Adviser,
Calcutta.

The Director and the staff of LWS India place on record their deep appreciation and thanks to Dr. B. N. Mukherjee, Dr. Jatin De and Dr. D. C. Sarkar for their association with LWS India upto December, 1982 in the capacity of Members of the PREM Cell.

The Director and the staff of LWS India make a special reference to Dr. Helen Gideon who is nationally and internationally known as a specialist in community health and community organization. After years of association with the LWS India, which resulted in positive changes towards building up self-reliant communities, Dr. Gideon is forced to discontinue her active association with LWS India owing to her ill health. We would like to place on record our deep appreciation of the services Dr. Gideon rendered to the Organisation. She had won the affection of the staff and people she moved and worked among and she will continue to occupy a very special place in our hearts.

WATER, HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE TRIDENT (WHAT)

Since its emergence in mid 1982, Project WHAT (Water, Health and Agriculture Trident) has overcome various odds to evolve into a comprehensive area development project. The conjunctive use of both surface and underground water for improving agriculture and health by adopting the water-shed approach and the consultative and participatory approach in planning and implementation are the underlying principles of this project and represent the guiding factors for spatial planning.

Alongside the ongoing preparatory work undertaken to prepare and motivate the target people, a series of activities designed to educate, improve health and generate income, were also initiated in Bandwan Block of Purulia District and Jamda and Bijatola Blocks of Mayurbhanj District, which constitute the WHAT operational area. All these three Blocks are undeveloped and backward, located in remote areas and have similar topography and soil conditions, poor in texture and composition. The people are predominantly tribal and the majority are small and marginal farmers and landless people, deserving of a great deal of developmental assistance to achieve a semblance of sufficiency and self-reliance.

During the initial 3 to 4 years period which constitutes Phase I of the Project period, work is being confined to 65 villages with a population coverage of 26,000 as per details given above:

District	Block	No. of Villages		Population	
		Total	Coverage	Total	Coverage
MAYURBHANJ	Jamda	79	21	44,439	13,000
	Bijatola	153	20	45,767	3,000
PURULIA	Bandwan	135	24	60,000	10,000
Total		367	65	150,206	26,000

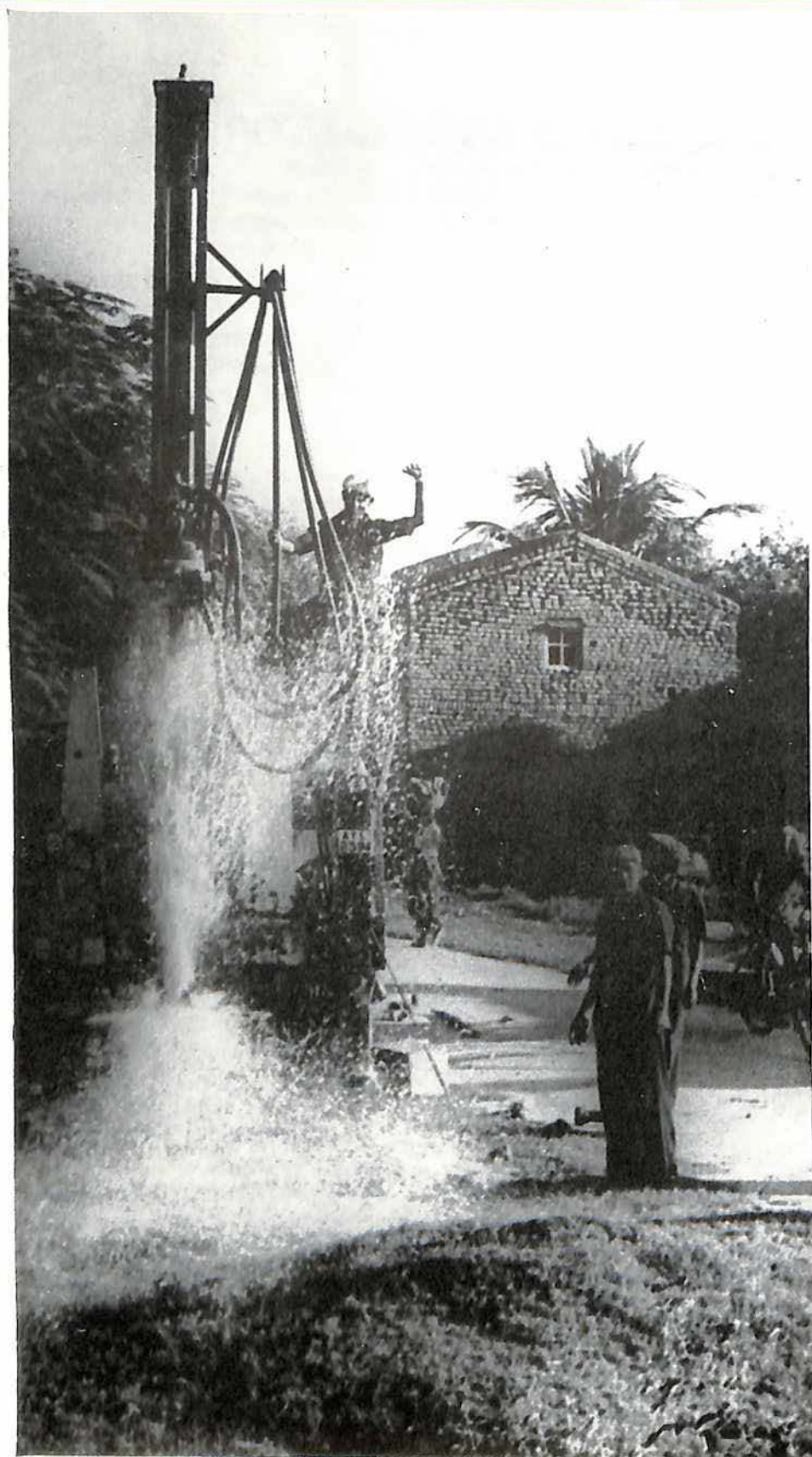
The general topography of Jamda consists of isolated low hills and stretches of undulating highland interspersed with rocky outcrops. Absence of protective vegetation has enhanced the process of erosion, rendering large sections of the land area quite barren and unproductive.

In contrast Bijatola has prominent hill ranges and valleys, which are densely forested. More than 50 percent of the total land area represents the forest area. Agriculture is normally practiced in the inhabited lowlands and valleys.

Bandwan in Purulia District is situated at the foot of the Chotanagpur Plateau and consists of stretches of undulating terrain intervened by hollows. The soil is denuded laterite of low fertility, as a rule. Once part of a tropical moist deciduous forest, the area now consists of widely spaced low trees, patches of grass, shrubs and tufts of various annuals.

Against this backdrop, developmental activities initiated in 1983 included development of water resources both for drinking and irrigation purposes on water-shed management basis, provision and extension of agricultural inputs and services, provision of health services, education and training, developing village crafts and creating avenues of supplementary income through various income generating schemes.

WATER—Development of water resources represent a primary concern of both LWS and the target people. At the same time, to avoid the dangers and pitfalls of indiscriminate tapping and exploitation of both underground and surface water, a studied and cautious approach has been adopted. Topographical surveys, geological and geohydrological studies to identify ground water locations and ascertain water table fluctuations were undertaken by the survey team and other technical personnel in both Purulia and Mayurbhanj districts.



The rig strikes water

DRINKING WATER RESOURCES

The evaluation of Water Resources Project (WRP) in early 1982, changed the focus of drilling operations in 1983 from mere drilling to remedial drilling, health education and training of village youth in installation, repairs and maintenance of rig bored tubewells.

The two drilling units operating particularly in Purulia and Birbhum provided a package of services in close association with UNICEF, the Public Health (Engineering) Department of the State Governments and the Panchayat. The third Unit's operation was confined to creation of borewells in Mayurbhanj. Services ranging from tapping of underground water to creating awareness and conditions among the villagers in acquiring skills to repair and maintain the tubewells were provided.

One of the major observations of the WRP evaluation in 1982, was that the tubewells which went out of



A reservoir in Bandwan

In collaboration with Action for Food Production (AFPRO) a preliminary geohydrological survey was conducted in 18 villages of Bandwan Block. Subsequently sites for construction of 6 tanks, 3 dams, 2 embankments and 15 checkweirs were identified. Following topographical survey, 3 checkweirs were

constructed which is expected to irrigate approximately 35 acres of land.

Construction of 3 dugwells has brought under irrigation about 5 acres of land belonging to 24 small and marginal farmers. Apart from surface boring, the drilling unit successfully completed 5 inwell



An open well

order, were very often not repaired within a reasonable time, thus driving the villagers back to their previous water sources.

An analysis of the three-tier system comprising:

- District level repairs and maintenance squads,
- Block level mechanics,
- Village level caretakers—

recommended by UNICEF and adopted by the State Government was found ineffective, owing to absence of the third tier (village level caretakers) in Purulia district.

The LWS India therefore, in collaboration with UNICEF, the concerned State Government departments and the Panchayat initiated an organised training programme for care-takers in the district of Purulia. The programme being arranged for the village youth, selected at one per tubewell consists of:

- imparting skills to attend to simple repairs of the hand-pumps,
- health and environmental education,
- provision of post cards to be mailed to the block level mechanics asking them to attend to major repairs which are beyond their capacity.

During the year under review a total of 132 village youths were given training in the following blocks:

Raghunathpur—I	97 boys
Bandwan	35 boys



Training in repairs and maintenance of tubewells

A few more courses are planned to be held in these two blocks, so that each tubewell will be equipped with one caretaker. The ultimate plan of the LWS India is to organise such training programmes over a period of time in all other blocks of Purulia through their own team who have already been trained by UNICEF.

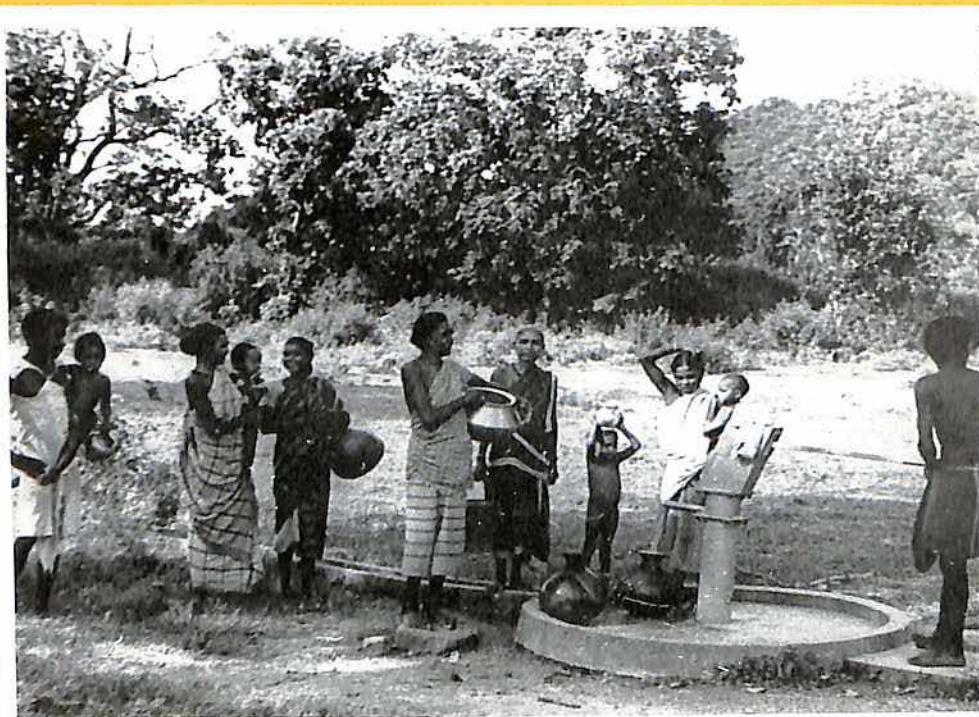
During the year, UNICEF also trained another team of LWS from the Birbhum drilling unit in installation, repairs and maintenance. This team since then, in consultation with the district authorities undertook installation of tubewells and construction of platforms around the tubewells. During the process a few village youths were associated with this operation with a view to building up local installation teams.

Plans are underway to experiment a two-tier repairs and maintenance structure in Birbhum consisting of district level maintenance squads

and village level mechanics. Tentatively it has been planned to train

village youth at one per 30 tubewells, who would undergo indepth training in installation, repairs and maintenance during the early part of next year in two blocks of Birbhum. The training programme will be organized in association with UNICEF, State Government departments concerned and the Panchayat. It is envisaged that the village youth when they have acquired necessary skills will be competent enough to attend to minor and major repairs and maintenance as well as installation of tubewells. This is also expected to provide partial employment to the educated youth, apart from building up a self-reliant structure.

The drilling operation in the districts continue to receive support and participation of the State Governments. In addition, UNICEF contributed 90 percent of the cost of casing pipes for 50 borewells drilled in Purulia district.



Fetching water is no longer a weary task

Non-comprehensive area**Drilling**

Physical Achievement	Drinking Water Wells	Revitalised Wells	Total
Purulia	84	—	84
Birbhum	59	14	73
Mayurbhanj	39	—	39
Total	182	14	196

Level of Participation (in Percent)

Programme Area	Government	L.W.S.	People	Others
Purulia	28.1	64.7	0.2	7.0
Birbhum	15.2	84.4	0.4	—
Mayurbhanj	35.6	63.9	0.5	—

Tubewell Installation & Platform Construction (Birbhum)

Physical Achievement	—	59 tubewells
Participatory Inputs (in percent)		
Panchayat 100 % (Rs. 147,000/-)	L. W. S. -*	

* LWS extended services in terms of monitoring and ensuring implementation of the project.

borings. These revitalized wells are expected to enable 35 farmers to irrigate about 8 acres of land.

In addition 16 drinking water tubewells were bored which will provide potable water to 4,800 people in 10 villages.

In Mayurbhanj, existing dugwells were subjected to geological and geohydrological studies. It is envisaged that the geohydrological maps prepared on the basis of this study, will help the drilling team locate sites where sufficient groundwater is available.

One tank was excavated and 11 existing tanks were identified for re-excavation. Deepening of these tanks will enhance the water storage capacity of the tanks as well as help increase ground water storage through sub-surface recharge. 2 drinking water tubewells and 2 revitalised wells (including one for irrigation) were completed. 6 bore-cum-dug wells have been completed and 5 are in progress. The completion of these 11 wells is expected to provide an assured source of irrigation for 33 acres, thereby benefiting 17 farmers.

In Banduma, site for construction of a checkweir has been identified on a semi perennial stream.

HEALTH—Seven villages with a population of 3,100 represent the intensive care area in Bandwan. The interesting feature was that the selection of these seven villages was done in consultation and with the active participation of the people. Care of under-fives, immunization, nutritional supplements, ante-natal

care, health education with major focus on preventive and promotive aspects, treatment of minor ailments, village meetings and home visits represent facets of the health programme.

A Balwadi (children's day care centre) organised in one village has the active support of the village samity (elected representative body of the target group).

In response to the target people's request, arrangements have been made to impart training to village 'Dais' or Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) as the WHO has termed them. The Government has assured support in this respect. Further, Government sources are also being tapped for regular supply of medicines.

One other feature of Bandwan Project is the integrated approach being developed by the different teams. As a result, the Health team frequently finds itself participating and assisting the general team in promoting agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale industries, tubewell maintenance programmes etc.

In Mayurbhanj—Orissa, the health needs having been identified, six villages from the two Blocks were brought under intensive care. Among other factors, the people's response and their willingness to actively participate in the health care programme were considered essential for their selection and inclusion. Although the people expressed their need for minimum curative services, their priority focussed on ante-natal, intra-natal

and post-natal care, in addition to immunization of underfives. Presently, the programme covers 1,200 people in the six villages rendering certain minimum services as well as imparting Health Education.

The main impediment to spread of the Health Care programme has been non-availability of personnel versed in the local language. However, it is envisaged that after successful training of the newly selected health worker the programme will receive further boost and a more comprehensive coverage.

AGRICULTURE — Poor soil conditions and absence of irrigation infrastructure compounded by lack of capital and insufficient knowledge, represent some of the major impediments for growth of Agriculture into a self-sustaining and profitable livelihood, for the rural poor in the WHAT project areas. Despite these limitations, attitudinal changes as a result of increased awareness and motivation are clearly discernible.

People's ready acceptance of high-yielding variety seeds, judicious use of fertilizers and adoption of improved agricultural methods are indicative of their desire to change.

With this knowledge in mind and with the active participation of the target population and their representative bodies, during the year under review, individual families and groups were identified and assisted with seeds, fertilizers and expertise.



Farmers in dialogue with extension worker, show a willingness to adopt improved agricultural methods, high yielding variety seeds and judicious application of fertilizers

In Bandwan 779 small and marginal farmers from 21 villages were assisted with 35 metric tonnes of High Yielding Variety paddy, maize, groundnut and vegetable seeds and

27 metric tonnes fertilizers to cover more than 900 acres under monsoon and winter crops. Having received the assistance in the form of short term loans/subsidies a number of

farmers have already repaid their dues to the village samities for recycling and for building up village funds.

The success of this venture is largely due to the target population's involvement right from the planning stage. Additionally, use of the High Yielding Variety seeds and fertilizers resulted in a two fold increase in crop yields vis-a-vis the local seeds. 125 farmers in 13 villages were supplied with more than 3,100 fruit plants for cultivation in their homestead plots. Fertilizer subsidy offered by the Government was also availed of by farmers' groups.

In much the same way nearly 800 farmers in Mayurbhanj were assisted with more than 6100 kgs. paddy, maize, groundnut and vegetable seeds to cover 1680 acres both under monsoon and winter crops. In addition, more than 48 metric tonnes fertilizers for plant nutrition and 165 kgs. pesticides for crop protection, were distributed. The agricultural extension services also imparted knowledge and techniques with regard to seed treatment, diagnosis of deficiencies and plant diseases and correct use and application of fertilizers and pesticides.

Meetings and discussions with the villagers and the Village Samities preceded implementation of all plans and decisions.

Following are a few instances of the changes taking place in Project WHAT area.

A small community of nomadic Kharias in Bijatola who are traditionally hunters and gatherers were motivated to adopt cultivation for the first time in their lives.



A kitchen garden

A villager in Henselpatta, Jamda Block looks forward to the day when his increased yields as a

result of adopting improved agricultural methods will enable him to invest in an effective lift irrigation system.

Villagers in Sankulaibeda and Rangamatia after having witnessed successful use of High Yielding Variety seeds, fertilizers and cultivation of hitherto fallow upland, by some of their neighbours, now eagerly wait for onset of the next rains to try their hand at new techniques.

Case studies of this nature are numerous and reflects the gradual transition, from mono-crop to multiple and mixed cropping and from rain-fed cultivation to cultivation under irrigated conditions.

Education and Training, promotion of village crafts and creating



Paddy cultivation yields better results with improved techniques

avenues of self-employment represent the other activities being undertaken in the project area. Almost 250 adults received non-formal education in basics and occupation oriented issues.

In collaboration with UNICEF and the Public Health Engineering Department, 4 Hand-pump Care-takers' Training Programmes were organised and attended by 132 participants in Bandwan while in Bijatola the PHED helped train 81 persons in Tubewell maintenance.

To generate entrepreneurship and also to enlighten farmers on the need for use of improved ploughs, implements and tools, a training programme was organized in collaboration with the District Science Centre of Purulia.

Arrangements have been made for some farmers to attend refresher courses in bee-keeping to be conducted by the West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation. Having identified the principal trades and the artisans of the area, discussions have been initiated with the village samities with a view to assist over 550 people with inputs in Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Pottery, 'Babui' grass rope making, Bamboo handicrafts and other trades. An animal husbandry project planned with involvement of the Animal Husbandry department of the Government of West Bengal has reached take off stage.



Upholding traditional skills

In Mayurbhanj Twenty Five families were assisted with 100 boxes for bee-keeping. This is envisaged to supplement the families' income from sale of honey.

Participation and representation at Block level meetings, extension of services in the sphere of Non-formal education and agriculture, involvement of the districts' resource bodies in extension services and training programmes, partial reimbursement of costs for drinking water tubewells etc., represent the extent of the Governments' involve-

ment and interest in the development process. Similarly the people's response and active participation is also very encouraging. For instance, in Mayurbhanj, the farmers who had been assisted previously with seeds, fertilizer etc., and reaped good harvests, sought only fertilizer assistance during the year and procured seeds with their own resources. In other spheres too, people's participation is very much evident. With increased awareness and interaction, participation is expected to further increase in the near future.

WATER

Area	Drinking		Irrigation		
	Tube Well	Revitalised Well	Dug Well	Bore-cum Dug Well	Revitalised Well
Mayurbhanj	2	1	–	6	1
Purulia	16	–	3	–	5

AGRICULTURE

Area	Crop Area (in Acres)	Farmers covered	Participatory Inputs (in percent)	
			Farmers	L.W.S.
Mayurbhanj	1,680	784	77.9	22.1
Purulia	930	779	73.4	26.6

SOCIAL FORESTRY (PURULIA)

Item	Units	Farmers
Assorted Plants	3,112	125

CROP PROTECTION (PURULIA)

Item	Area (in acres)	Farmers
Sprayer Dusters	20	36
Pumps	110	259

TRAINING WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR (TWS)

Subject	Staff	People	Total
Tubewell maintenance	–	81	81
Community Participation	9	26	35
Hand pump Caretakers' Training	22	132	154
Teachers' Training (Refresher Course)	2	15	17
Agricultural Implements	–	29	29
Planning From Below	3	2	5
Total	36	285	321

BURDWAN PROJECTS

Nineteen eighty-three represented a period of recovery from the two concurrent droughts of 1981 and 1982. The droughts had been severe which made the task of recovery even more difficult for the rural poor. Like any other area in the district of Burdwan, Jangal Mahal too reeled under the effects of prolonged monsoon failures. 1983 also witnessed delayed and untimely monsoons raising fears of a worsening situation.

The 42 villages of Jangal Mahal which constitute the programme area has a large number of landless and marginal farmers who were among some of the worst affected. Even the forests which represent the tribals' chief source of livelihood during lean periods had nothing to offer because of depletion and deforestation over the years.

In consultation with the people and the local Panchayats LWS drew up Food For Work programmes with two primary objectives—to provide much needed food to the depressed section of the population and to create desirable permanent assets in the villages—mainly in the shape of irrigation infrastructures.



Minor lift-irrigation scheme

Although the food for work projects represented Emergency Relief activities, the nature and scope of the projects undertaken supplemented and supported the mainstream development efforts.

The food for work programme generated and provided employment to 2,000 people over a period of four to six months prior to onset of

the monsoons and resumption of the traditional agricultural activities. For the vast majority obtaining employment during the leanest months of the year was a boon and an incentive to avoid borrowing from the moneylenders and migration to other areas in search of employment.

As part of the drought relief measures, 85 families in 10 villages of Birbhum district were assisted with wheat and potato seeds to cultivate 13 acres land.

The 17 tanks, 5 embankments and 4 open wells constructed and the tank and channel under construction, are expected to provide assured irrigation to nearly 1,100 acres of land for monsoon crops and more than 260 acres of land for winter crops. In addition 13 drinking water tubewells were also sunk. Activities related to development of water resources were conducted primarily under the drought relief operation.

The development activities during the year continued to focus on the need and ways to increase productivity, augmentation of family incomes, benefits of organised and collective functioning, increasing awareness and literacy, with a view to improving the quality of life.

Lack of adequate agricultural land among the target people represents the major impediment towards achieving self-reliance in a relatively short period of time. Despite the inherent limitation, people have taken to multiple cropping and quick growing crops. In addition, fallow land hitherto unused has been brought under cultivation.



People have taken to multiple-cropping

The problem is however, more complex and difficult for the 581 (33 percent) landless families and about 40 percent share cropper families who literally have no economic base to build on.

During 1983 these families were among those that were allotted tanks and other water reservoirs on long term basis to pursue pisciculture. During the year 12 newly formed fishery groups started pisciculture in 12 tanks/embankments in 10 villages. Out of the returns on an average 25 percent will be given as rent for the tank while 25 percent will go to the fishery group and the balance 50 percent will go to the village welfare fund. With closer involvement of the fisheries department in the near future, pisciculture projects are expected to yield high returns and encourage more people to take up this activity in a scientific manner.

A very interesting development during 1983 was the emergence of

women's functional groups in four villages. With encouragement and cooperation from their menfolk the women in these four villages

formed groups to pursue activities for their mutual benefit. Voluntary subscription from the interested women in one village has been deposited in the bank for their future use. In another village the women work jointly on kitchen garden plots outside their normal working hours. In a third village, the women's group has been allotted a portion of the embankment of a large tank for cultivation of vegetables and fruits and water from the tank is used for irrigation. In addition, they are entitled to pursue pisciculture in the newly constructed tank. Regular and frequent meetings among themselves has made these women far more aware and articulate than their counterparts in other villages. Their active participation in village affairs and in the various development programmes, is viewed with interest by the menfolk who have encouraged and contributed towards their growth. Proposals to set up grain banks, poultry and other income generating schemes have emerged from their meetings. Reticent and shy till very recently



Women groups promote activities for mutual benefit

the women are now brimming with confidence seeming to complement the efforts of their menfolk. Their involvement and participation in the mainstream development efforts augurs well for their future and symbolises attitudinal changes beyond expectations. These groups have motivated women in other villages to form similar groups with a view to strengthen and expedite development efforts and thereby integrate effectively with their menfolk and the community.

During the year 29 centres imparted non-formal education to nearly 900 persons. In addition 19 staff members and 35 villagers attended various training programmes and workshops.

After obtaining a relatively good harvest in 1983, the people showed renewed interest in the grain bank project. While three villages have already established grain banks, five villages are expected to do so shortly. These grain banks will provide grain loans to the members for consumption during the leanest periods, at nominal interest rates.

Three goat breeding centres were established during the year under review. Each centre possesses one high breed buck and five she-goats. The teachers of non-formal education centres are instrumental in propagating this scheme. In one village, eight widows were helped with 2 she-goats each, with the understanding that they would return to the centre, the first two female offsprings for distribution to other needy people.

Poultry generally forms a part of the tribals house-hold. Very often



Threshing paddy for storage in grain-banks



Introduction of high-breed bucks enhance genetic improvement

however, an epidemic sweeps through a village leaving a large number of dead birds in its wake. Having been a witness to this unfortunate state of affairs, LWS arranged for a Government Veterinary Doctor to pay weekly visits to Beladanga centre, whose services have since proved invaluable. Much to the villagers' joy, not a single bird has died of any disease since being vaccinated.

To enhance genetic improvement of the local breeds, high breed cockbirds are being distributed to the villagers in exchange for their local variety cocks. This is expected to improve the breed considerably.

As a result of a delay in obtaining bank credit, 2 Adult Literacy teachers and one women's group

sought and were given loans by LWS to start 3 Poultry Units, each consisting of 100 birds. On materialization of the 50 to 75 percent assured bank participation, the scheme owners will repay the money for recycling. Both the Adult Literacy teachers along with two others have received training from a modern poultry unit. Forty-five bee boxes were distributed among 9 families to help supplement their income through sale of honey.

In the villages and countryside use of Sal leaf plates are fairly common. Tribals in particular make sal leaf plates during their spare time and sell their produce through middlemen. It was observed that the sal leaf plates made with the help of a simple machine are gaining popularity in parts of West Bengal and also ensures a fairly good return. As a result, one such machine has been procured. Users of the machine will pay a nominal charge for its use.

In Jangal Mahal area, over 1,000 farmers were assisted with seeds and fertilizers to cover 275 acres of land under agriculture. In addition, 150 farmers were assisted with pesticides, sprayers etc. as part of the crop protection measure. 4,000 Papaya fruit plants were distributed to 100 families for cultivation in their homestead plots.

The extremely high level (76.5 percent) of participation by the farmers in agricultural activity is very encouraging and indicative of the gradual change and progress being achieved by the target population.



Drying Sal leaves for plate-making

During the year under review, farmers from 20 villages under 3 sub-centres secured short-term crop loans from the bank amounting to Rs. 150,000/- This was further supplemented by Rs. 11,000/- as loan from LWS. With this resource, the farmers were able to lease excess agricultural land from the larger farmers/landlords for share-cropping.

The fact that good health is very intimately linked with people's income and social consciousness was rather convincingly proved by the effects of the consecutive droughts.

As a result, the Medical Programme no longer functions in isolation nor is it solely concerned with eradicating and preventing diseases only. The comprehensive community health programme, is an integral part of the total development process and concerns itself with social and economic problems of the people as well. This mutual collaboration between workers of various disciplines has improved their knowledge and performance to an extent where a worker can provide advice and guidance on matters not related directly to his or her discipline.



Regular home visits promote nutritional awareness

During the year three new villages were brought under the ambit of intensive care. There has been a marked increase in nutritional awareness as a result of regular home visits. The success of this programme depends largely on the involvement and participation of the target population of which a high degree is already evident. Experiment with biochemic medicine continues successfully. Large scale use of these medicines for treatment of the most common ailments is envisaged to cut down costs considerably thereby making it easier

for people to be treated promptly and inexpensively. The people's interest and enthusiasm for comprehensive health care which had been waning made a reappearance with the easing of pressures caused by the drought.

While some villages are making rapid strides in attaining levels of self-reliance, others have not been so fortunate. Factors varying from people's attitude and awareness to their land holdings, income generating capabilities and oppor-

tunities largely determine the pace of their progress and growth.

In the 42 villages of Jangal Mahal, LWS resources have by and large been directed to and subsequently benefited the Scheduled Tribes, occupying small hamlets in large mixed villages. Despite the progress, a lot still remains to be done. Especially for the large number of Scheduled Caste landless families who, like the tribals, are equally needy and deserving of our attention.

The inclusion of this Scheduled Caste landless group under the ambit of LWS programmes, seems imperative and essential to reduce disparities within the villages, which will ensure desired social integration and create conditions for self-reliance.

The emergence of functional groups and the subsequent formation of the 3 tier system in the tribal hamlets has already established the benefits of collective functioning and contributed towards strengthening the village committees. In one respect, the functional groups also act as watchdogs and keepers of the communities' conscience. These developments are being closely watched and some of it absorbed by their neighbours, especially the Scheduled Caste group, which like the parched land in summer, thirsts for the first rains.

AGRICULTURE

Type	Crop Area (in acres)	Farmers Covered	Level of Participation (in percent)	
			Farmers	L.W.S.
Standing Crops	51	691	—	—
Harvested Crop	226	1,070	76.5	23.5

SOCIAL FORESTRY

Papaya Fruit Plants	
No. of saplings distributed	4,000
Families benefited	100

CROP PROTECTION

Type	Crop Area (in acres)	Farmers Benefited
Pesticides	5	30
Spray machine/Water Pump	60	120

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES

Type	Unit	Families Benefited
Goatery	34	11
Poultry	3	16
Pisciculture	12	120
Beekeeping	45 boxes	9

INFRASTRUCTURE

Item	Unit	
	Completed	In progress
Tanks	17	1
Embankments	5	2
Wells (Irrigation)	4	—
Persian Wheel	1	—
Drinking water wells	6	—
Channel	—	1
Tubewells	13	2
Tubewell resunk	1	—
Schools	2	1
School repair	1	—
Houses	9	—
Total	59	7

TRAINING WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR (TWS)

Type	Staff	People
Poultry, Dairy, Goatery	—	4
Method of youth work	1	—
Accounting & Materials Management	3	—
Office Administration	7	—
Teachers' Training	—	19
Maintenance Mechanic & Fitter	1	—
Social Workers	1	—
District Mobile Maintenance Team	2	1
Weaving	—	4
Tailoring	—	7
Community Health	1	—
Planning from Below	3	—
Total	19	35
Neo-literates		601

CALCUTTA PROJECTS

A staggering population of over ten million people inhabit an area of 1,450 sq. kms., which is the city of Calcutta—representing one of the most densely populated areas on the global map. Of these 10 million, roughly 200,000 inhabitants spend their lives sans proper shelter, drinking water, education, medical facilities and employment, eeking out their living on pavements and canal embankments.

A large number of these unfortunate have found their way into the city, driven and compelled by their socio-economic circumstances. They represent largely, refugees from Bangladesh, who over the years since partition, have been arriving in steady numbers, the landless and rural poor from the surrounding districts and States, and lastly the victims of natural or man made calamities who having lost hearth and home have come in search of survival and hope for a new life, endeavouring to keep body and soul together.

The problems appear insurmountable, but it is a part of human nature to try and overcome—however large the problem may be and however small or insignificant its efforts may seem. In light of this, the attempts of the Calcutta Pro-

jects to impart education and Vocational Training, promote better health and sanitation, provide shelter and counselling to some of the less fortunate, represents a small step in that direction.

One of the first activities the Calcutta Projects of LWS India helped organise and coordinate, was in the sphere of imparting education. JPK (Centre for Mass Education) — a Social Institution committed to the eradication of illiteracy with support from LWS, imparted non-formal education to the children of pavement dwelling families through roadside/pavement centres located in 28 sectors of Calcutta. Upon attaining elementary education, some of the students obtain admissions in recognised formal educational institutions. Since its humble inception, a total of 8,373 boys and girls received elementary education. During the year, night classes conducted in some of these sectors imparted non-formal education to 136 adults of which 38 percent were women.

Since March 1983, Community Services Society (CSS) formed by the teachers of these pavement schools took over the responsibility of managing and running the schools.

ENTALLY

Located in the densely populated East-Central part of the city, the centre was formally opened in 1977. A Primary School housed within the Complex imparts education from classes I—IV to 250 children from the pavements, canal embankments and squatters' colonies. A number of these children on successful completion of their Primary School education are admitted to recognised formal institutions and pursue Middle and High School studies.

A Vocational Training Centre imparts skills to 220 girls in Weaving, Tailoring, Needle work and Embroidery, Batik, Toy and Chalk making. Some of these girls after completion of the course return to join the Self Employment Centre while some also work at home. The finished products are disposed through the Sales Emporium located within the premises. In the extension area of Phulbagan an ex-student of the V.T.C., runs a centre, which imparts training to 60 girls in various trades and skills.

Karma Kutir, a local institution imparting primary education and training to girls in Crafts, Batik and Tie-Dye is also supported



Pavement children attend Primary School at Entally Complex



Hand-made toys are still popular

by LWS India. During 1983, 15 girls received Primary education and 33 girls received Vocational training.

Entally Complex has been instrumental in securing 90 bank loans since 1980, amounting to Rs. 100,000/- for a large number of these trained girls and others engaged in small trades and crafts. Till date more than 50 percent of the loan amount has been returned to the Bank. 52 recipients have fully repaid the loans taken by them.

The Health Clinic housed within the complex was closed with effect from July of the year under review, following opening of a Hospital in the vicinity. This Hospital now caters to the target population under the able guidance of the Superintendent, who was also the Medical Officer of Entally Clinic.

The Health Team which had been attached to the Clinic now confines its Community Health Work to the slum areas of Phulbagan and Motijheel.

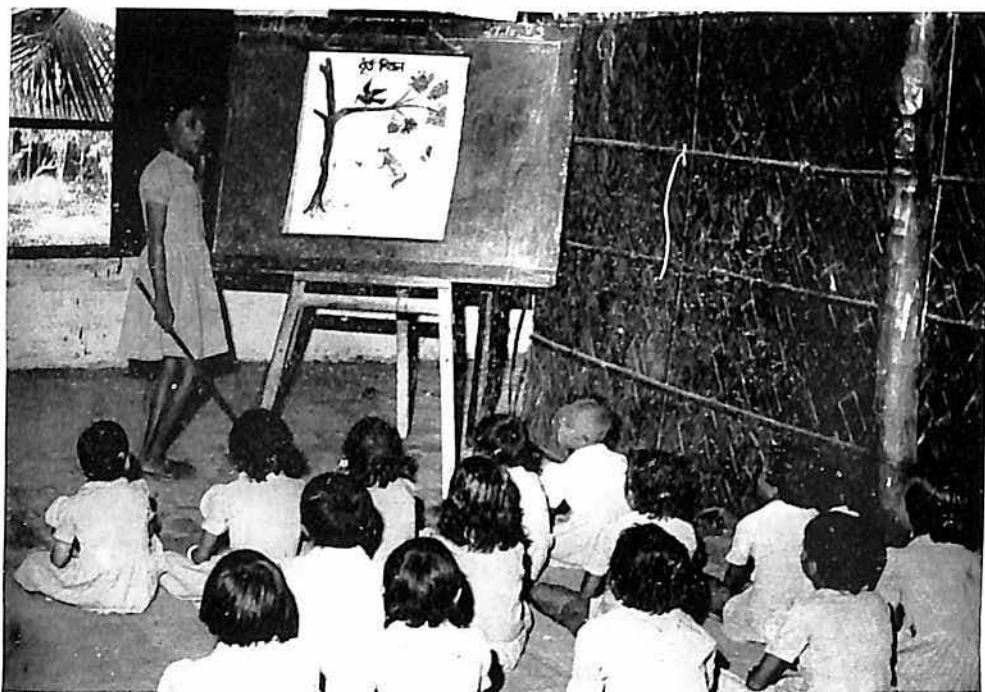
A population of 10,000 were covered with curative, preventive and promotive health services. In addition, Homoeo Clinics and local organisations conducting Community Health Programmes in and around Calcutta received financial assistance and support from LWS India.

Entally Complex also represents the Central Administrative Office of the Calcutta Projects and co-ordinates to an extent, activities of the other two main centres.

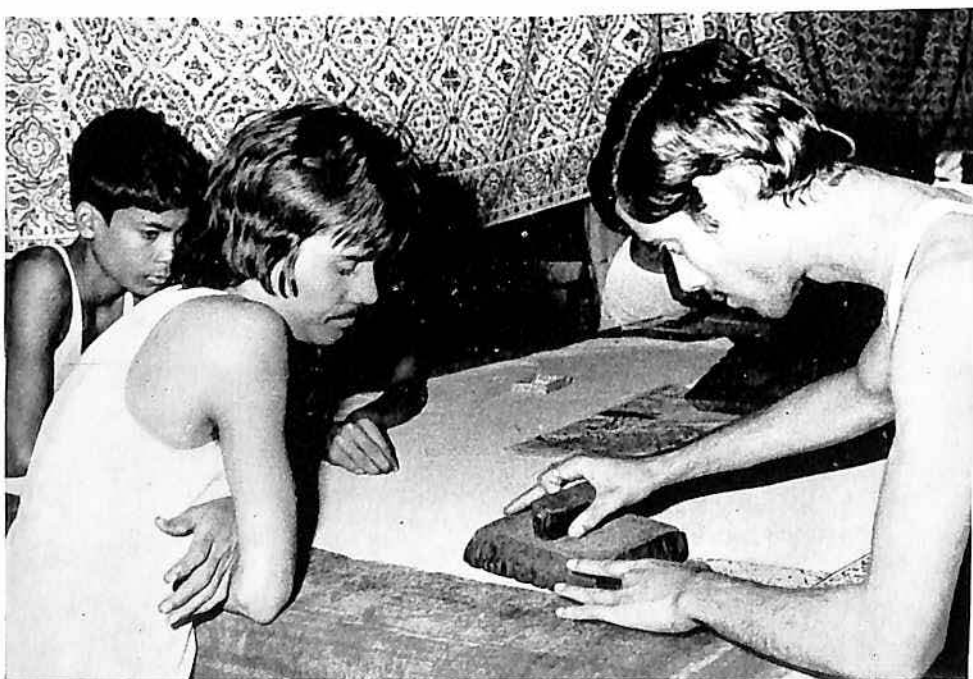
ULTADANGA

Located further north but very much within the perimeter of the city, this centre caters to a population of 38,500 people representing nearly 7,700 families spread over 27 Squatters' Colonies. A sample survey conducted at the inception stage helped determine the activities to be planned and implemented, both within the Complex as well as in the Extension areas. Activities include Education, Vocational Training, Medical Services, Night Shelter and work in the Extension areas. Classes I—IV are held within the Complex in two shifts and have 280 children on the rolls. The children who attend are from the neighbourhood target areas and some are also inmates of the Night Shelter. The Vocational Training Centre imparts training in Woodwork, Block printing, Batik and Weaving through manual and semi automatic looms. Beekeeping and Ericulture are other activities undertaken at the Complex. The Primary School premises within the Complex doubles up as Night Shelter with provisions for 70 men and 70 women, who have no homes of their own.

A unique aspect of the Vocational Training Programmes located and run in the Extension areas is the involvement of the target population from the planning to the execution stage. During 1983, thirty educated unemployed youths from the Extension areas received training in Transistor, Radio and T.V. assembly and repair. Thirty youths have learnt techniques of house wiring and repairs of house hold electrical appliances.



A student conducts a class — building up capabilities



Learning the intricate art of block printing



The young learn the art of survival

Training is also being imparted to sections of the target population in Bicycle and Cycle Rickshaw repairs, 'Shola' and 'Zari' industries and others.

One of the Primary achievements of this Complex has been its catalytic role in bringing the bank and the people together to their mutual benefit. As a consequence, Rs. 300,000/- representing bank loans have been obtained by 109 families to start and rejuvenate income generating schemes. The loan recovery has also been satis-

factory. With each passing day, more and more people are benefitting from this facility.

In terms of medical services, experience showed the way. The focus has shifted from provision of curative services to Community Health Service covering the maximum possible number of people, with added emphasis on the preventive and promotive aspects.

SALT LAKE

The Housing Resettlement Project was initiated originally on 30

acres land provided by the State Government. The area located on the eastern fringe of the city consisted mainly of marshy and swampy land, a large area of which has since been filled with silt from the river Hooghly and reclaimed.

The project aims at providing permanent shelter in two phases to 1,500 families comprising of pavement and canal embankment dwellers. Since inception a total of 816 houses have been constructed of which 814 houses are already occupied.

Construction of 176 houses at Dhapa an adjoining area and 212 houses at Salt Lake Sector-V were taken up during 1983. Unavoidable delays slowed down progress and prevented expeditious completion of the planned operation. The rapid rise in brick prices compelled LWS to start its own brick kiln in the project area which produced over one million bricks during the year. A further 2 million bricks will be manufactured during 1984 to meet the balance required for construc-

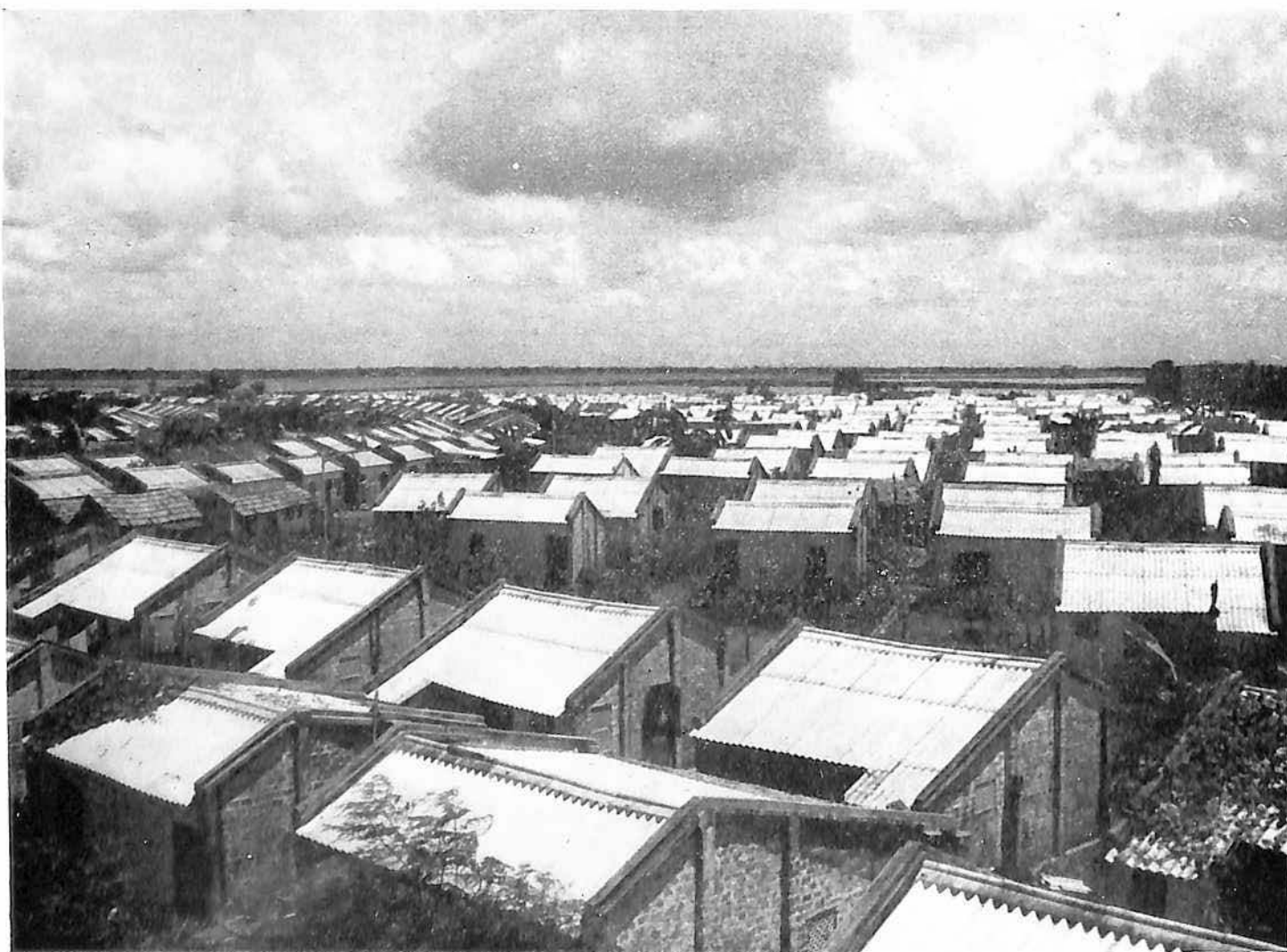
tion of the remaining 296 houses.

Subject to the Government decision regarding water supply arrangements at the new housing sites, the sinking of 43 tubewells has been temporarily deferred. In the meantime, 11 tubewells have already been sunk to provide water needed for construction activities.

Besides providing land for the houses the State Government has

participated by constructing a Primary School, Market Sheds, Roads and Drainage system.

A Kindergarten School started since March, 1982 imparts education to 90 children. The average attendance is a high 85 percent. The School also provides 2 sets of Uniforms to each child. Milk and biscuits are given as daily nourishment and periodically each child's weight is recorded by the medical team.



A roof over their heads—Salt Lake Housing Project



Sharing

The need for initiating various other complementary activities to help people achieve a level of self-reliance resulted in a Vocational Training Centre being set up in the Complex. The girls and women of the Colony were provided with facilities to learn Tailoring, Embroidery, Batik and Weaving. Activities were also undertaken to cater to the needs of the boys of the Colony. With LWS providing sponsorships for the trainees, 2 boys have successfully completed their training courses at Professional Training Institutes while 22 are still undergoing training. The Community Health Programme caters to some of the basic Medical needs of the colony residents but is primarily directed at creating awareness and educating the target population about their health needs and the preventive aspects. In addition, field trials with Biochemic medicines have shown encouraging results.



Nimble fingers render the ordinary into the extraordinary

Soon after occupation of the houses by the newly rehabilitated and proud owners, the need for an effective People's Body to protect and work for the people's interest was increasingly felt and articulated. However, formation of the elected people's Body became a non-starter, as occupation of all the houses did not take place simultaneously. Additional factors also created obstacles and prevented a proper committee from being formed. Although differences still exist, available indicators point to the emergence of a representative Body.

In the meantime, the Community Health Services helped organise the women folk of the Colony into a well knit and effective council.

ENTALLY

EDUCATION:

Number of Classes	Sections	Total Strength	Successful Students
4	9	250	190

VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

Type	Trained
Tailoring	49
Batik	25
Needlework & Embroidery	28
Weaving	7
Toy & Chalk making	12
Total	121

BANK LOAN:

Loan Amount (in Rupees)	Families Covered
100,000	90

SELF EMPLOYMENT:

Number of Girls Employed	90
Sales in 1983	Rupees
- Local	119,300
- Export	205,300
	324,600

ULTADANGA

EDUCATION:

	Roll Strength	Successful Students
Formal	313	186
	No. of Cent- res	Nco-litera- tes
Non-formal	4	95

VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

Type	Number Trained	Under Training
Weaving	11	—
Block Printing	11	—
Wood Work	9	—
Batik	6	—
Electricals	30	—
Repairs of Transistor Radio and T. V.	30	—
Bicycle Repair	—	66
'Shola' and 'Zari'	—	10
Total	97	76

BANK LOAN:

Loan Amount (in Rupees)	Families Covered
300,000	109

NIGHT SHELTER:

(Average per day)	Men	—	30
	Women	—	41
	Children	—	22
Total:			93

TUBEWELLS:

Number Sunk	People covered
11	3,025

SALT LAKE

EDUCATION:

Class	Total Strength	Successful Students
Kindergarten—I	50	42
Kindergarten—II	40	29

VOCATIONAL TRAINING:

Type	Number Trained	Under Training
Tailoring & Needle Work	32	—
Batik	10	—
Weaving	7	—
Electrical Training	1	20
Mechanical fitter	1	—
Advanced Carpentry	—	1
Radio Mechanic	—	1
Total	51	22

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Type	Unit
Drinking water tubewells	11
Houses (nearing completion)	388

NORTH BENGAL PROJECTS

The project area in North Bengal covers the five northern districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Malda and Cooch Behar. After having completed almost 10 year of project activities, during which period the stated primary objectives were achieved, plans are now underway to phase out completely by mid 1984.

Commencing with housing and related infrastructures to help resettle 8,200 families in 213 clusters of land provided by the Government, LWS soon followed up with other much needed development activities ranging from imparting education to developing income generation schemes.

During 1983, 19 non-formal education centres imparted non-formal education to 567 persons. To improve the facilities for literacy among school children, five school buildings were constructed during the year. Prior to construction of these buildings, classes were held in the open under shady trees or in dilapidated thatched huts.

With respect to other infrastructure activities, supply of safe drinking water was considered to be the most important need. Outbreak of cholera in 3 blocks of West Dinajpur district confirmed the urgency and priority accorded to this activity. One open well and 217 tubewells were sunk in the programme area during 1983 to meet the vital need of safe and clean drinking water. Out of this 172 tubewells and the open well

were covered under the Emergency and Rehabilitation programme.

Three Community halls were constructed to provide people with facilities for meetings and other group activities they might wish to pursue.

To encourage both children and adults to develop and adopt proper sanitary habits 3 latrines were constructed in three schools, in addition to 3 two-seater latrines constructed in one of the settlements. 28 families are expected to avail of this facility. The latrines are of particular benefit to the women-folk of the settlement, who much to their embarrassment and discomfort, had to use the neighbouring open fields before.

Sericulture now represents one of the major occupations of a large number of people who were resettled. The development of sericulture into a widely popular and viable income generating activity is indeed remarkable. A large number of small and marginal farmers have found a positive use for their hitherto infertile, non-productive land. Its wide cultivation and the enthusiasm generated among the people necessitated expansion of the Government Sericulture organisation to keep pace with the development. In addition, the Government assists the farmers with technical advice and marketing of cocoons as well as finished silk products. Bank and loan facilities have also been substantially tapped by the growers to meet their capital requirements and operational expenses.

Similarly, cultivation of medicinal plants on previously unproductive sandy soil provided the land owners with a source of income hitherto untapped. With provision of irrigation facility, more than one crop during the year has since been grown. Almost year long cultivation has generated additional employment and income for the people.

The distillation plant set up earlier to extract oil from medicinal plants was handed over along with the equipment and garden area to Madhabdanga Pally Unnayan Samity—a registered Society formed to coordinate this activity.

During the year more than 1,600 families in over 30 settlements were assisted with paddy seeds, vegetable seeds, saplings of various fruit and shade trees under the Agriculture extension programme. However, untimely heavy rainfall followed by drought in some pockets prevented people from obtaining maximum benefits from the scheme. This notwithstanding, a majority of those helped, were able to increase their income by cultivating paddy. 221 families in 11 settlements were assisted with more than 2,800 kgs. of paddy seeds to cover 71 acres under summer paddy alone.

Four hundred & forty families were assisted with seeds for their kitchen gardens. LWS and the Government supplied more than 36,000 shade and fruit tree saplings free of cost to 1460 families under the social forestry scheme.

During the year, 135 families in 5 settlements were provided 253 goats and 76 pigs under the animal husbandry scheme. Apart from providing a steady source of income, from sale of produce, milk from the goats is used by the families for home consumption. Assistance extended to individual families under the Community Self-help schemes covered persons of numerous professions viz., barbers, bidi-rollers, carpenters, hawkers, weavers, black smiths, potters, grocers and others. Altogether 95 families were assisted with money and materials in the form of loans and subsidies. By and large the approach has focussed on creating conditions for attaining self reliance through individual self-help schemes.

A 2 week training on Dhokra weaving was held at Islampur in the month of June, 1983. One man and 18 women from different settlement attended the training programme. The resource persons were from the local villages. It is envisaged that acquisition of this skill will enable those trained to earn a subsidiary income in their spare time by weaving bags, mats etc., from Dhokra which is a type of rough jute cloth. Once quite popular as a cottage industry, it has since declined.

Revival of this small scale industry is expected to supplement the



people's income. A three months weaving training programme for women was organised during the year. 16 women attended the training and acquired skills in weaving hand towels, side bags, ashans (floor mats) etc., on pit and hobby looms. Weaving represents another activity which provides the women with avenues of subsidiary income. During the year, Jalpaiguri Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital received from LWS 10 spring beds some furniture and instruments thus improving the facilities which this institution provides free for the poor.

The primary objectives of the programmes in North Bengal were to improve the conditions among the landless and homeless, many of them refugees from Bangladesh. Many were provided with some land by the Government and homes by L.W.S. Many were helped to find occupations which could sustain their families. Primary education and non-formal education were improved for children of the resettled families as well as those of the surrounding villages. Thus, when LWS withdraws from North Bengal in 1984, it will be with the knowledge that the area still has many social and economic problems but also with the confidence that a large number of the least fortunate were helped towards a self-reliant future.

TRAINING WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR (TWS) :

Type	Participants		
	Staff	People	Total
Beekeeping	—	30	30
Dhokra Making	1	19	20
Weaving	—	16	16
Poultry, Dairy, Goatery	2	—	2
Entrepreneurship Development	1	1	2
Total	4	66	70
Number of neo-literates		272	272

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES :

Type	Unit	People Covered	Level of Participation (In Percent)	
			People	LWS.
Goatery	253	97	2	98
Piggery	76	38	1	99
Self-Help	95	95	19	81
Total	424	230	7.4	92.6

In addition, 15 families undertook mulberry cultivation on 7 acres; 80 families reared cocoons upon provision of 9,700 disease free layings and another 15 families were benefited with the provision of 3 rearing houses.

INFRASTRUCTURE :

AGRICULTURE AND SOCIAL FORESTRY			Type	Unit	People covered
Participatory inputs (in percent)			Schools	5	920
			Tubewells	217	10850
Farmers	—	43	Open wells	1	100
			Shallow wells	4	55
Government	—	23	Village Market shed	2	250
LWS	—	34	Road construction	3.5 km	426
Total	—	100	Community Hall	3	550
			Latrines	6	277

MURSHIDABAD PROJECTS

LWS' emphasis on people's participation and on their involvement at all levels of decision making continue to yield results, thereby paving way for the next phase of the programme. At several meetings during the year under review, the Apex Body comprising of some staff members and elected zonal committee representatives from among the target population, as part of its earlier plan identified fourteen settlements which could do without further material assistance from LWS.

Informal surveys indicate that approximately 60 percent of the population in these settlements have achieved a degree of self-reliance. It is envisaged that the revolving funds built up by the societies in these settlements can be recycled to assist the remaining 40 percent of the people to become self-reliant over a period of time.

The ability of the people to decline further assistance and request that the same be channelled to other needy pockets, villages of their area indicates the measure of success

achieved both by LWS and the people in this joint endeavour.

Having identified the colonies which would cease to receive further material assistance, the LWS at meetings with the Government, Sub-divisional and Block Officials and Panchayat representatives, tentatively decided on inclusion of seven undeveloped and needy villages under its area of operation during 1984.

Each settlement has a committee or a registered society of its own. The programme area is divided into eight zones with six settlements falling in each zone. At the zonal level the people have an elected Body called Zonal Committee and at the project office level an Apex or Programme Consultative Committee, composed of representatives of the Zonal Committees.

The Apex Consultative Committee is responsible for examining the project proposals before submitting the proposals to the LWS. The Committee is further responsible to review the project planning schedule

and performance besides giving advice on matters of common interest. Thus all the Committees and the Societies, at all levels, function on democratic lines, ensuring thereby, participation of the colony people for planning and implementation of the projects.

During the year, the Apex Body reviewed and attempted an assessment of their previous few years functioning. Consequently the Apex Body resolved to:

- increase direct assistance to the individual families and play down assistance to committee projects. This is expected to enhance and expedite development of the individual family.
- create increased scope for participation by transferring to the Community the responsibilities of selecting and approving schemes. This is in contrast to the earlier arrangement of the Colony Committee/Society being solely responsible for such decisions. This change will encourage a more democratic functioning and also ensure a more equitable distribution of resources.
- make concerted efforts to promote integration of the housing colonies with the neighbouring villages.

In the sphere of education, 42 non-formal education centres imparted education to 1,663 adults, of which 769 were women. As a result of their increased awareness some of these adult parents now take greater interest in the education of their children.

During the year training was imparted to 70 persons in various skills to develop income generating capabilities. Research and experiments undertaken to determine the viability of producing distilled water

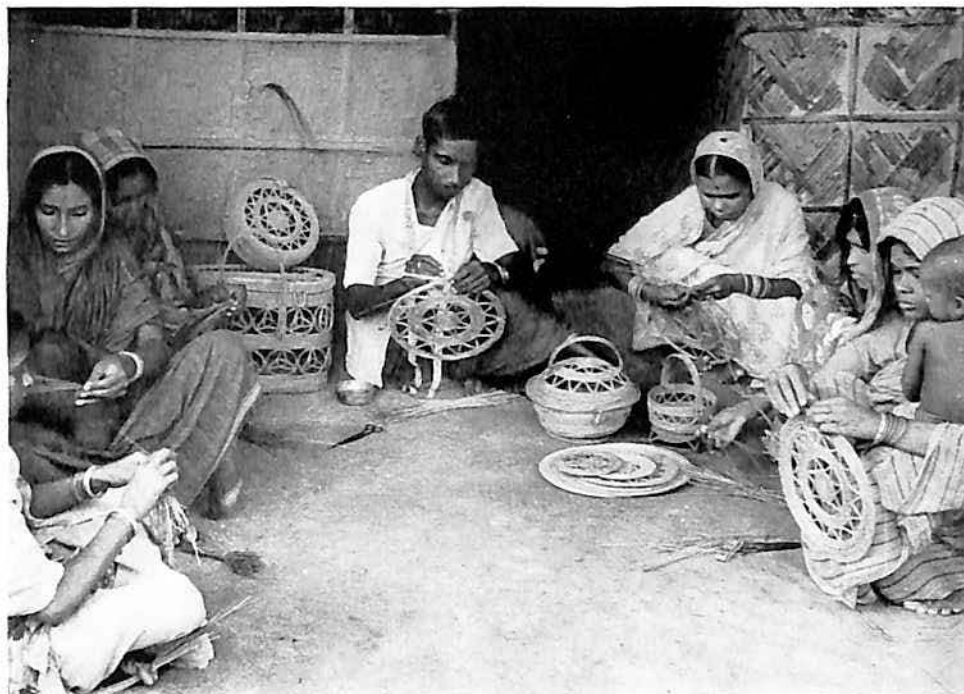
through use of 'Solar Energy' continues with technical assistance from Kalyani University. Other activities subjected to experiments included production of Castor oil from Castor plants, use of leucaena (Koobabool) as fuel and fodder and varied uses of palm fibre. Efforts to produce white 'endi' cocoons achieved considerable success.

Today, a large number of the target population earn their living through numerous cottage industries, weaving, bidi-making, grocery shops, cycle repair units, dairy, pisciculture and others.

During the year under review one hundred and ninety-five families were provided assistance to start beekeeping, livestock, poultry, petty business etc. Sixteen colony committees were also assisted to start pisciculture, dairy, poultry, sericulture and other projects.

Some of the income generating schemes taken up by the Committees/Societies have upon stabilization been given to individual families/functional groups to run. The Committees/Societies were encouraged to continue this trend and were also asked to take their community into confidence prior to making any major decisions. The need to attach maximum importance to the development of the individual family was continuously stressed.

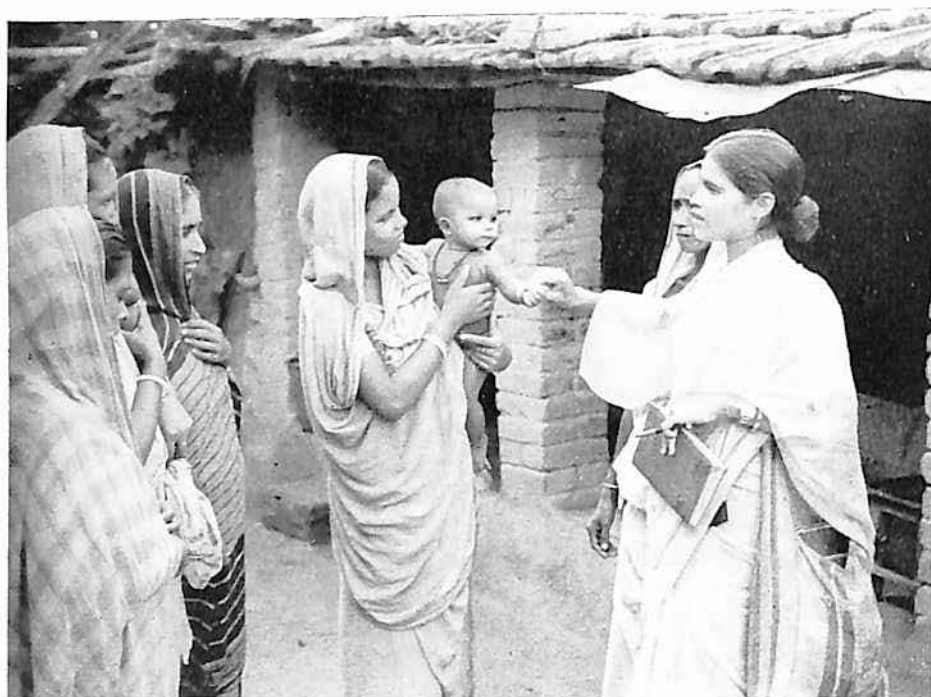
Joykrishnapur Tantubai Samabai Samity, a co-operative weaving society formed by a group of local weavers and registered in 1976, consists of 122 shareholders from 3 villages and 2 housing colonies. Combining LWS assistance with their own contribution and bank loans amounting to Rs. 140,000/- taken during the year, the co-opera-



Baskets being made out of palm-fibre



Family Income is increased through live-stock development



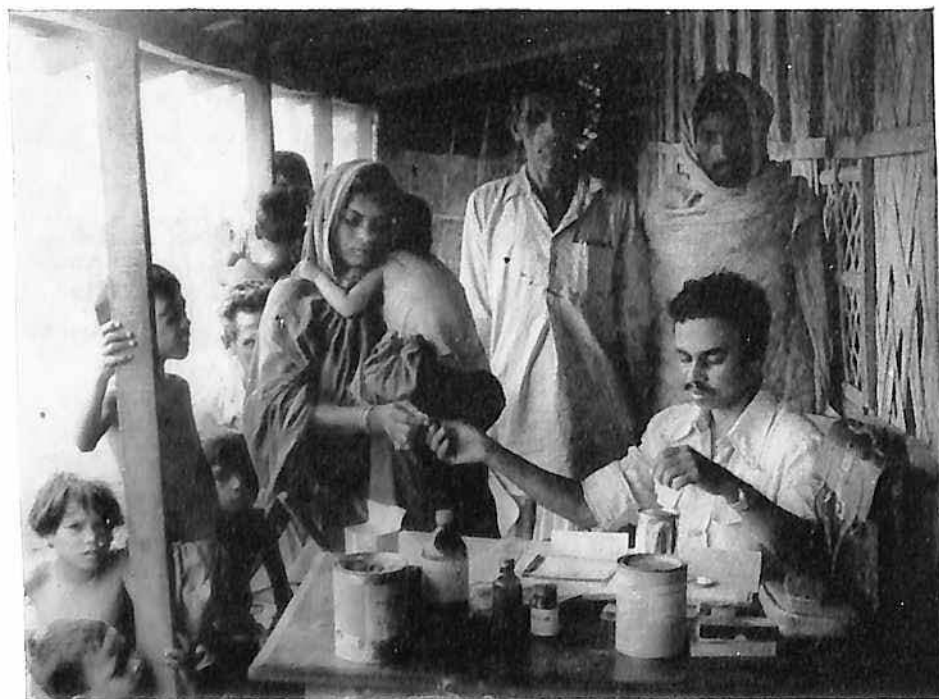
Trained community health workers conduct home visits

tive society is a viable economic unit, providing steady income to a large number of weavers in the area.

In contrast to previous years, the society now markets 95 percent of its products directly and only 5 percent through the government marketing agencies.

The withdrawal of clinical services from two areas was also discussed and agreed upon during the Apex Body meetings. The Community Health Service, however, continues, having extended its areas of operation to cover the total project area. The trained Community Health workers conduct home visits, initiate and organise mothers' meetings and provide necessary preventive and curative services.

The two clinics and the mobile Community Health Programme covered 14,200 persons including 4,400 underfive children.



Underfives are brought to the Clinics for check-ups

Reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases, visible evidence of better personal hygiene and health and the people's desire to exist in cleaner and healthier environment are obvious proofs of the efficacy and effectiveness of the programmes. Yet, much still remains to be done.

During the year under review 5 approach roads, 8 community-cum-non-formal education centres, 41 tubewells and 150 dugwell latrines were constructed. In addition, 2 community centres and 4 primary schools were renovated and 1 tank excavated. Creation of these community assets is expected to provide long term benefits to a large number of people.

Despite lack of adequate land for perusal of any large scale agricultural activity, some individuals and a few village committees in particular, have acquired patches of land and cultivate staple crops like paddy, wheat and pulses.

Under the Social Forestry Scheme, fruit and other plants were distributed to 350 families. In addition to the existing 2 acres, 1 acre land was brought under mulberry cultivation during the year.

The Murshidabad projects of LWS India started as a special nutrition programme in the Jangipur subdivision of Murshidabad District in the latter half of 1975. Subsequently, in response to the request by the State Government, LWS agreed to extend assistance to re-house and rehabilitate 20,000 families of landless/homeless agricultural labourers, flood and erosion affected people and refugees in the whole State.

Over the next few years, 4,258 families were resettled in 52 colonies spread over Murshidabad and Nadia Districts. In addition to the basic infrastructural services covering safe drinking water, sanitation, roads etc., LWS endeavoured to educate and help people discover and develop alternative means of occupation vis-a-vis agriculture, since land was not available for agricultural activities.

In this respect participation by the Banks, Panchayats and various Government Bodies, has been encouraging. Over the years, a number of income generating schemes have received financial assistance from the banks.

The Panchayats have contributed by way of donating land for community projects and also by way of

bearing transport costs of materials for sinking tubewells. One tank excavated during the year included 50 percent government participation.

The involvement of the Government Bodies, Banks, Panchayats

and the people at almost all important levels and platforms indicates a fair amount of participation, the cementing factor being the common purpose all the participants seem to be very much aware of and working towards.

TRAINING WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR (TWS)

Type	Participants	
	LWS Staff	People
Beekeeping	—	10
Eri-rearing	—	9
Community Health	2	—
Tailoring	—	5
Social Workers	—	18
Development Communication and Media	—	8
Office Administration	2	—
Planning From Below	3	—
Self Employment	1	—
Physical Education	—	6
Refresher Course (A.L.T.)	—	14

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Number of Centres	Total Strength	Neo-Literates
42	1,663	847

PARTICIPATORY INPUTS (CONSOLIDATED)

Total Amount Rs. 967,919			
Level of Participation (in percent)			
People	Bank	Government	L. W. S.
13.1	0.6	2.0	84.3

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES
(Individual Self-Help Projects)

Type	Units	Families Covered
Goatery	210	30
Dairy	20	20
Poultry	130	2
Cycle Rickshaw	41	41
Ericulture	3	5
Loom	1	1
Petty Business	57	57
Tubewell Repair Set	1	1
Bee Keeping	26	26
Bullock Cart	6	6
Hackney Carriage	2	2
Push Cart	2	2
Purchase of land	0.20 acres	2
Total:		195

INFRASTRUCTURE :

Type	Unit	People Covered
Community Centre	8	4,765
Community Centre Renovation	2	300
Approach Roads	5	2,050
Tank Excavation	1	700
Primary School Renovation	4	911
Dugwell Latrines	150	750
Tubewells	41	6,000
Extension of Joykrishnapur Tantubai Samabai Samity building	1	615

Community Projects :

Type	Units	Societies Covered
Goatery	17	2
Dairy	7	1
Poultry	270	3
Paddy Husking	1	1
Pisciculture	4	4
Sericulture	2	2
Loom	4	1
Purchase of land	0.70 acres	2
Total:		16

AGRICULTURE :

Type	Area (in acres)	Societies Covered
Paddy	2.0	1
Wheat	0.5	1
Pulses	2.5	1



View of the main-thoroughfare built under Food for Work

SUNDERBAN PROJECTS

A few hours' journey by motor boat takes one to Binodpur colony, an island in Sunderbans, where 165 ex-pavement dwelling families have been rehoused on 231 acres of land given by the State Government. The trauma of being resettled on alien and difficult terrain was soon overcome as a result of frequent interaction, dialogue and activities ini-

tiated by the extension workers who projected themselves as partners in people's development and persevered tirelessly in their efforts to motivate and help the resettled people to face the challenge and rise above their prevailing circumstances.

The people responded and the result today is one of reasonable

success. Possibly the most phenomenal of these successes is the integration of the target population with their neighbouring villagers and their emergence as part of the local community.

In the fading twilight of a summer's day a group of colony residents and an extension worker sat discussing

the future and watched fishing vessels belonging to their neighbouring villages return home with substantial catches.

With uncertainty in his voice, one of the colony members mooted the idea of seeking help in the form of training in offshore fishing techniques from the fishermen of the neighbouring villages. A bit of animated discussion resulted and then silence set in again. Perhaps it did not dawn on them, but a seed had been sown, the germination of which was ensured in some of the more innovative and fertile minds.

The suggestion was followed up earnestly and soon blossomed into a dynamic and creative partnership between the resettled people and the original inhabitants of Binodpur island. Selflessly and with great patience, the villagers as the new partners, assisted and moulded the new hands into professional fishermen. Handling of fishing crafts, gear, net, tackle, fish and all related techniques were eagerly learnt by the new initiates.

Using a trawler hired by the Programme, nine former pavement dwellers earned more than Rs. 27,000 from offshore fishing in just two months in 1983. This earning was enough to form the beginning of a working capital.

Mechanised craft, country boats and suitable nets provided to sections of the target population tested their recently acquired skills in inland river fishing.

During the year 46,800 nos. of carp seedlings were distributed



Assisting and moulding new hands into professional fishermen



Fishing is a major occupation of the resettled

among the resettled families to develop culture fishery in their small homestead ponds. Development of a community fishery project in a reservoir covering 3 hectares within the colony represents a special feature of the fisheries project during the year. The reservoir has been methodically manned, treated and stocked with over 22,000 carp fingerlings. In addition, brackish water fishery is being developed in a six hectare canal within the colony.

What is unique about this project is that apart from the much desired economic impact a project of this nature has on the target people's lives, the social and cultural impact represents equally if not more, important developments because of the integration that occurred.

For the first time in the history of Sunderbans Projects the Gramin Bank, the various Government Bodies, the Panchayat and the people, both target group and neighbouring villagers interacted in various ways paving the way for integration and unified action.

The project in Binodpur colony started like any other development programme in any of LWS' operational areas. Housing along with water, sanitation and roads represented the main activities; later, the focus of activities shifted to finding and creating avenues to increase employment opportunities of the people, imparting primary education to the children and extension of comprehensive health services for all.

Ninety-six percent high attendance rate ensured primary education to 204 students. In Baikunthapur



Extension of comprehensive health services

under the village development programme, construction of a free Primary School has been undertaken. It is envisaged that the school will serve the needs of 200 children from the village as well as those of the resettled families. Non-formal education for adults helped 55 persons transcend the shackles of ignorance and illiteracy. Six staff members and sixty-five people participated in various training programmes and workshops to improve their skills and knowledge.

Reclamation of some of the saline low-lands for purposes of agriculture represented a major thrust. Proper manuring, treatment and cultivation helped reduce soil salinity. Expert advice was sought and provided by the State Government's Department of Agriculture for cultivation of paddy in saline soils.

During 1983, twenty-seven acres of land produced more than 5,000 kgs. saline resistant paddy seeds of which 4,000 kgs. will be utilised to cover paddy cultivation of proposed 70 acres land during 1984. The balance will be used for consumption by the target population.

Emphasis on kitchen gardens since inception of the project has paid dividends. Vegetables, coconuts and bananas abound in the kitchen gardens. The environment has a lot more vegetation than before. With support from the State Government, the people were able to obtain and plant various species of trees like 'Akashmoni', 'Subabul', Eucalyptus, Accacia and Coconut. The forest Department supplied about 4,800 plants for this project. In addition, LWS distributed 66 kgs. vegetable seeds and 870 coconut

plants to the resettled families for their kitchen gardens. It is envisaged that social forestry will contribute towards soil conservation, create a healthy environment and provide the necessary wood and sustenance both for man and cattle.

The area being extremely vulnerable to floods, the main drainage channel was strengthened by construction of embankments. Every house was also provided with a tank for pisciculture to enhance generation of income. 165 Sanitary dugwell latrines were provided to ensure proper hygienic sanitary habits.

With respect to Health Services, the Health Worker continued his efforts to increase people's awareness by imparting health education. Statistics indicate that communicable diseases as well as infant mortality were on the decline. The nutrition programme aimed at the children and the expecting and lactating mothers achieved considerable success during the year. Absence of clinically detectable malnutrition among the ex-pavement dwellers confirmed the value and efficacy of the programme.

Steps have been taken to train three persons from among the staff members in the field of health education. This is expected to further strengthen measures for health education.

A drought during the year necessitated certain relief measures to be undertaken in the colony as well as in the neighbouring villages. Re-excavation of two canals in the villages now ensures a source of water for cultivation in times of



Tending a kitchen garden plot



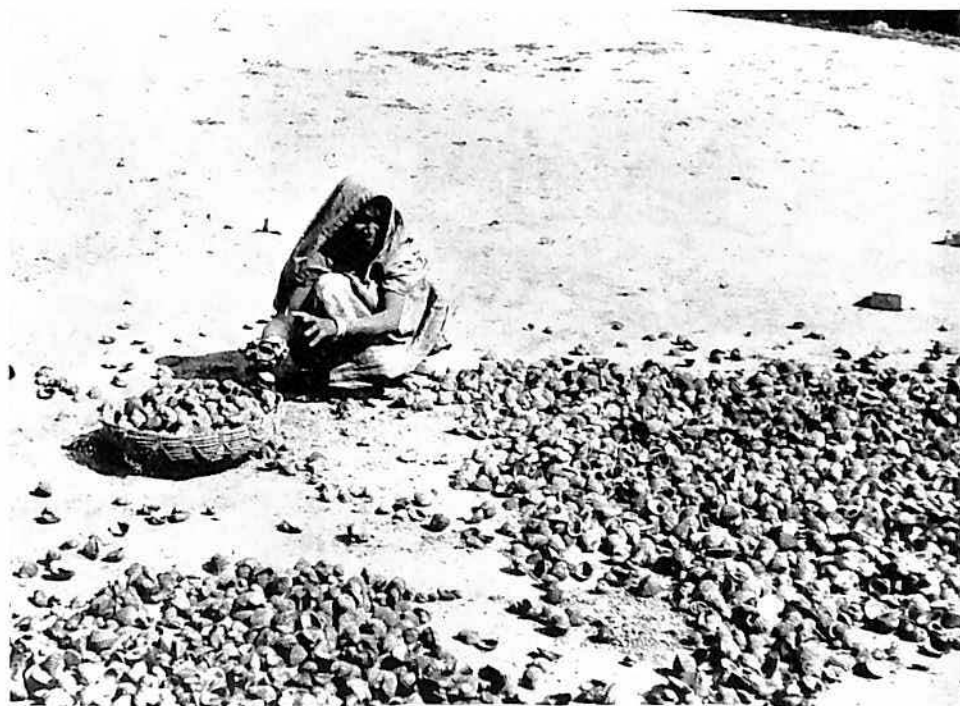
Provision of safe drinking water reduces incidence of water borne diseases

water scarcity. Eleven tubewells were sunk in the villages to provide drinking water in areas where such facilities were not available before. Construction and repair of village roads and development of other infrastructures in the colony provided much needed employment opportunities during this period of drought and also contributed towards creation of permanent assets.

Although fisheries represent probably the most viable economic projects, it is not the only source of livelihood for the resettled people. Realization of the need for diversification witnessed remarkable progress in shell grit manufacture as an alternative source of income. Collection of the shells, its processing and manufacture into a usable commodity—viz. poultry feed and ingredients for mosaic tiles and its subsequent marketing provided employment to 23 groups consisting of 124 people during the year. Piggery and bee-keeping represent sources of income for 14 families.

The cooperation and participation of the Sagar Gramin Bank was no less significant. 43 resettled families received loans to initiate individual self-help schemes. During the year loans and government subsidies granted to the target population amounted to almost Rs. 70,000/-.

Training programme in handloom weaving, tailoring, bee-keeping and shell lime making were conducted successfully. The enthusiastic and active participation of the target population was responsible to a large extent for the success of these programmes and proof of their sincere efforts to rise above their present conditions.



Shell grit manufacture provides an alternative source of income

At a meeting, the members of the State Government Supervisory Committee for the rehabilitation of pavement dwellers expressed satisfaction and appreciation of the good work so far done by the LWS in Binodpur. Notwithstanding this, a great need still exists for a large number of families to be resettled and set on their way to social and economic rehabilitation. But how? The lack of physical space has become the single most important limiting factor. The authorities' inability to provide land due to its non-availability prevented further planned expansion of the programme. Alternative proposals for rehabilitation of the pavement dwellers in and around Calcutta

have been drawn up and submitted to the State Government for its consideration.

In the meantime, plans are underway to phase out operations from Binodpur by end 1984. Towards this end the State Government is assisting the people to set up a multi-purpose co-operative society for which Bye-Laws have already been framed. It is envisaged that by the time LWS withdraws from the area, the Co-operative Society will be fully functional and will also be in a position to assume the mantle of leadership and continue co-ordinating, guiding and supporting the efforts of the people.

TRAINING WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR (TWS)

Type	Participants		
	Staff	People	Total
Weaving	—	8	8
Tailoring	—	15	15
Beekeeping	—	40	40
Goatery	—	2	2
Accounting & Material Management	2	—	2
Office Administration	1	—	1
Community Health	3	—	3
TOTAL	6	65	71

INCOME GENERATING SCHEMES

Type	People Covered
Collection of shells	84
Manufacture of grit	36
Manufacture of lime	4
Fishery	165
Beekeeping	8
Piggery	6
Bidi-making	2
Cycle van	2
Grocery shop	1
Tailoring	5

AGRICULTURE

Type of Crop	Crop Area (in Acres)	Families Covered	Level of Participation (in Percent)	
			People	L.W.S.
Paddy	27.00	16	2.8	97.2
Vegetables	13.00	143	97.7	2.3
Green Manure	121.45	165	39.9	60.1
			46.8	53.2

INFRASTRUCTURE

Type	Unit	People covered
Dugwell latrines	165	165
Tubewells	11	1100
Re-excavation of tank/reservoir	165	165
Construction of Agri. ridges	297	105
Re-excavation of canal for fishery	7.5 acres	165

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION



A village meeting in progress

In a remote village, far from any town, a man, specialised in puppetry, drama and role play sat down to a scanty but welcome meal. Recalling experiences of the previous evening, he was content with the way things had turned out; the tremendous enthusiasm and discussions generated by the puppet show and role play he had organised were clear indicators of the initial success of his approach. Even the women who were normally reserved and quiet, were prompted to express their views as if they had suddenly acquired new interest in what was happening.

The man was proud and full of renewed hope.

Is this what communication is all about ? Is it as simple as it appears to be ? The man immediately recalled his predicament a year or so back when his efforts were ridiculed. He had come a long way since then. Not only had he mastered the art of traditional media communication but he also realised the need for genuine concern, and love in society and that people can do much despite limitations of various kinds.

During the year under review, the Development Communication Unit which is responsible for providing services in the sphere of Non-formal education and training, workshops and seminars (TWS) was strengthened with the addition of a

Media Centre consisting of supportive media and video.

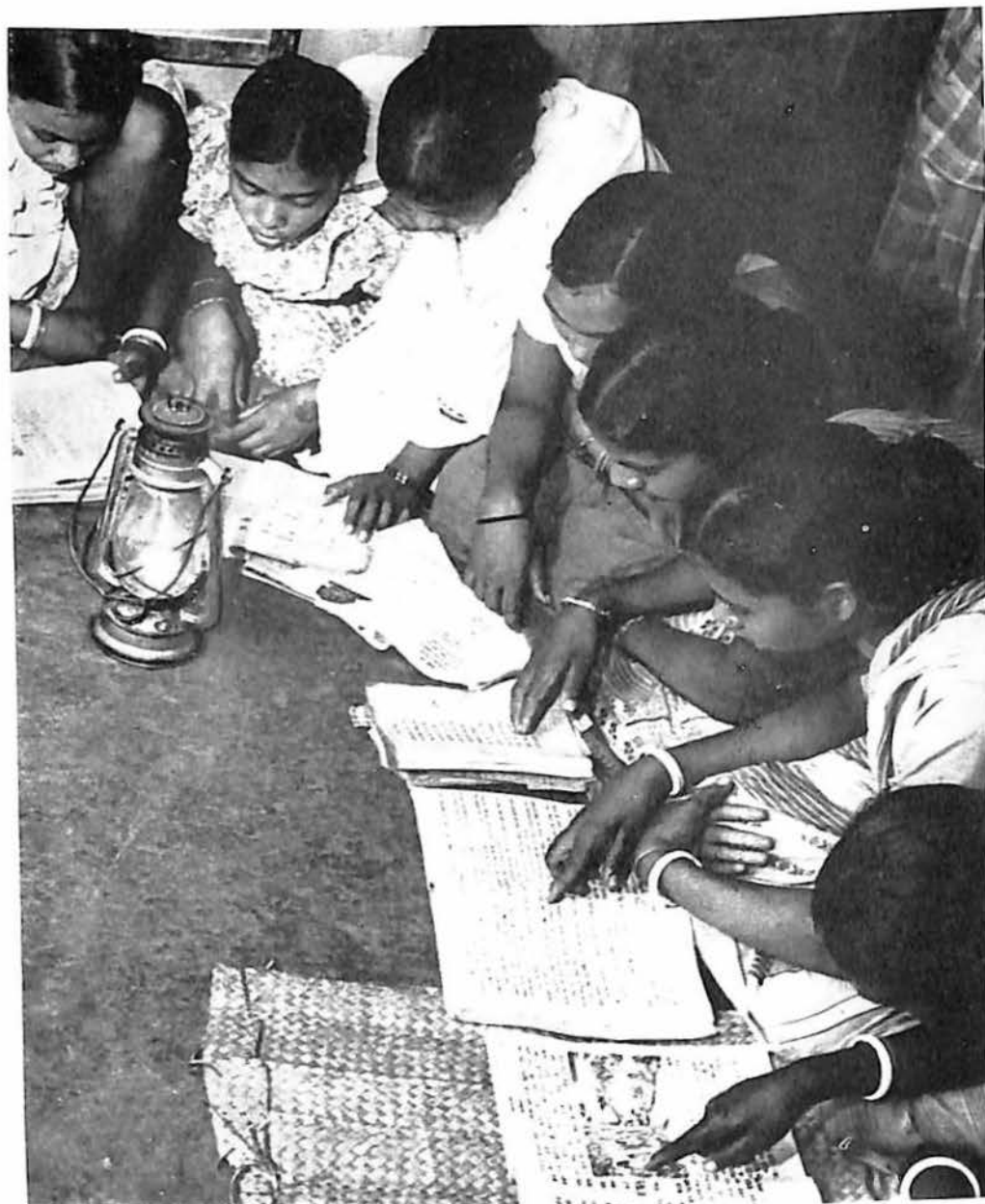
A major thrust during the year under review was on effective utilisation of the Non-formal Education Centres in not only imparting the three R's but also in occupation-oriented issues and allied matters. This two-pronged approach enabled the village extension workers of the ongoing development programmes to attend to other social needs of a rural community. A total of 194 non-formal education centres were run in the ongoing development programme areas with a strength of 3,726 students out of which 63 centres were run for women.

The LWS India commenced operation of non-formal education centres in the year 1976. Since then, more than 27,000 people have acquired the three R's. The number of people who have been motivated accounts for nearly 40,000. A total of nearly 1,600 books on topical and vocational subjects were made available to the literates. The quarterly magazine 'ALO' (Light of Knowledge) in the local language with articles/sketches primarily from the neo-literates and villagers continued to receive positive response from the target groups. The Mobile Libraries currently numbering 21 which were initially introduced to prevent the neo-literates falling back to illiteracy, continued to provide encouraging results. Presence of these libraries contributed towards establishment of small village libraries during the year. The move to establish village libraries was initiated by the literate villagers with support of and partial contribution from the community.

The Training, Workshops and Seminars (TWS) conducted on the following subjects during the year accounted for 32 numbers with the total participants numbering 343:

- Social Engineering & Allied Subjects	22
- Occupation oriented & Allied Subjects	9
- Others	1

Most of the workshops and training courses were conducted in the programme areas with experienced staff members participating in the workshops and training courses as resources personnel. Arrangements were also made for participants to attend practical courses



Seeking illumination from the lamp of learning

in Radio repairing, Advanced Carpentry, Youth Work, Social Work, Entrepreneurship etc. in other institutions. Workshops and Seminars organised by external agencies to which LWS India was invited to participate, enabled the participants

to share and exchange ideas on the basic issues involved in creating conditions for participatory approach to development. A total of 18 staff members and 4 from the target groups, attended 10 such programmes.

The supportive/traditional media such as Puppetry, Role Play, Folk Songs etc., were given formal recognition when the LWS India during the year commenced the programme to revive the traditional media with a view to improving communication within the communities and between the communities and the organisation. This resulted in greater awareness among the target groups in areas such as Family Welfare, Evils of dowry,

Home Science and Public Health. The supportive media also included provision of more than 250 posters and charts on various issues.

The Video Unit formally came into operation on procurement of video equipment by middle of 1983. The LWS India aims at utilising this modern communication system to produce programmes as a means for education, training and communication. The Video team which

consists of three trained personnel, produced three films during the year on an experimental basis. It is envisaged that the video will serve the purpose for which it was acquired. The novelty of the "magic box" in the rural areas, its high degree of mobility and ability to capture on film and project to the viewers immediately their day to day living, may make it one of the most effective tools for education, training and communication.



Acquiring skills in chalk making

TABLE—1

Item	Number organised	Number of Participants and Percentage				Total Participated
		L.W.S. Staff		People		
		No. of participants	Percentage	No. of participants	Percentage	
Training	12	11	11.8	82	88.2	93
Workshop	17	130	53.7	112	46.3	242
Seminar	3	8	100.0	—		8
Total	32	149	43.4	194	56.6	343

TABLE—1.1

Type of Training	Number Arranged	Participants		
		LWS Staff	People	Total
Physical Training	1	—	8	8
Dhokra Making	1	1	19	20
Pit loom and Hobby loom	1	—	16	16
Agricultural Equipment	1	—	29	29
Radio repairing	1	—	1	1
Advance Carpentry	1	—	1	1
Method of Youth work	1	2	—	2
Poultry, Dairy and Goatery	1	2	8	10
Nutrition and Balanced diet	1	2	—	2
Entrepreneurship Development	2	3	—	3
Puppetry	1	1	—	1
Total	12	11	82	93

TABLE—1.2

Type of Workshop	Number Arranged	Number of Participants		
		LWS Staff	People	Total
Development Communication	1	9	13	22
Teachers Training and Refresher Course	3	—	56	56
Participation	1	19	—	19
Accounting System	1	35	—	35
Office Administration	1	25	—	25
Social Workers (Women)	1	1	21	22
Development Communication & Media	1	5	16	21
Science Museum for Rural Development	1	1	—	1
Planning from Below	1	23	2	25
Rural Communication and Techniques	1	5	4	9
Theatre for Social Action	1	1	—	1
Development Cooperation	1	1	—	1
Theatre Arts	1	1	—	1
Calcutta Bustee Development	1	3	—	3
Another Development	1	1	—	1
Total	17	130	112	242

TABLE—1.3

Type of Seminar	Number Arranged	Number of Participants		
		LWS Staff	People	Total
Social Work	1	4	—	4
Communication Technology and Folk Media	1	2	—	2
Development Communication	1	2	—	2
Total	3	8	—	8

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

1st SESSION

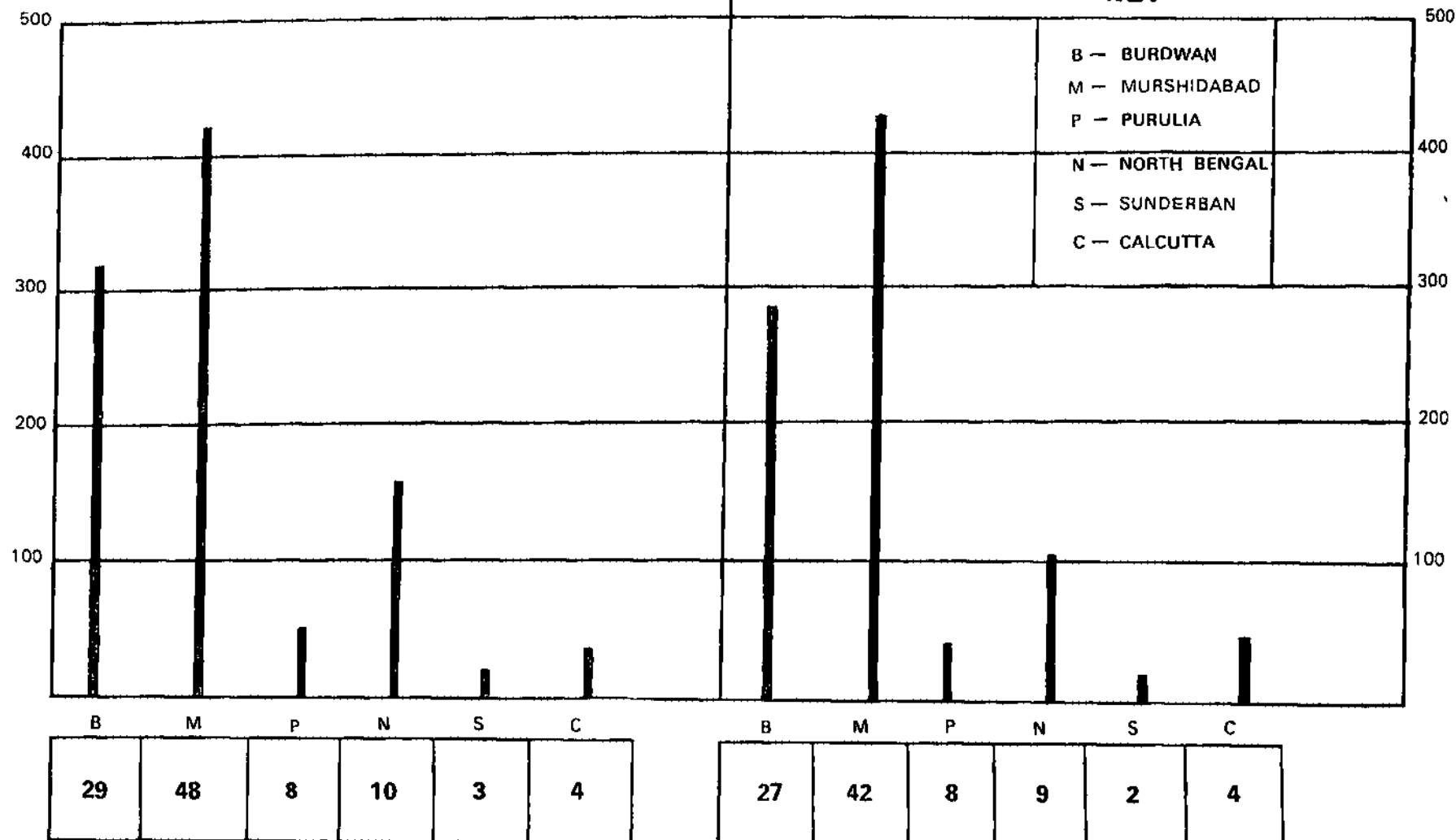
TOTAL STRENGTH —1967	100%
NEO-LITERATES —1023	52%

2nd SESSION

TOTAL STRENGTH —1759	100%
NEO-LITERATES 937	53%

KEY

B — BURDWAN
M — MURSHIDABAD
P — PURULIA
N — NORTH BENGAL
S — SUNDERBAN
C — CALCUTTA



Number of Centres in each programme area

Number of Centres in each programme area

MEDICAL SERVICES



Prompt attention prevents unnecessary complications

Problems of poor health and disease are more often than not results of superstition and ignorance. Besides lack of resources, primitive practices relating to food consumption and unhygienic ways of living represent the two most pressing problems facing health workers and other change agents. Provision of safe drinking water, accessible health services, proper disposal of waste, health and nutrition education, immunization facilities, and most importantly the community's active participation are considered essential requirements for success of any health programme.

In LWS' sphere of work the emphasis on community participation in the health programme is a continuing process. Whether urban or rural, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, uniformly encouraging response has been forthcoming from the target population. This encouraging trend has led to consideration of a more ambitious but nonetheless challenging decision, that of transferring responsibilities for primary health care to the representatives of the people, i.e., the Community Health Workers or Community Extension Workers.

It has been ascertained by formal and informal discussions with representative members of most of our target populations that the primary health needs of the people centre around emergency, medical

services, ante-natal and intra-natal care, and adequate nutrition for children. With this end in view, ten community health workers in four field areas (Sunderban, Salt Lake, Ultadanga and Jangal Mahal) have been trained to deliver these services. In addition, special attention is being paid to develop leadership qualities in them by encouraging them to form and run Mahila Mandals (mothers' clubs). Two more extension workers are being given on-the-job training at Santalpara, Kalyani, to run the community health service after LWS withdraws from the area.

Although the preventive and promotive aspects constitute the major thrusts of community health, curative and referral services are still very much a part of health care, particularly so in the rural areas, where public health services are few or non-existent. Extension of curative and referral services provide a platform to health workers to establish credibility and contact with the people. This approach normally simplifies the next task of spreading health education and motivating the people to improve their health standards by following certain basic principles of good health and hygiene. In a successful health programme, the demand and need for curative services automatically diminishes and gives way to promoting the preventive aspect of health care.

Our experience in the past five years has raised some doubts, about whether doctors are the most suitable persons to lead the health team. Their capabilities as clinicians, the ability to investigate, diagnose and treat a physical or mental disorder, are underutilised and also, the people become unnecessarily dependent on the doctor with expectations far beyond the bounds of Primary Health Care which, in the long run,



Nutritional care provides this child with a new lease of life



Ante-natal care increases margin of safety for mother and unborn child



runs counter to the objective of self-reliance. Thus, transfer of responsibility becomes a difficult task to achieve.

Realising this problem, it has been provisionally decided to train health educators, who after a suitable period of field experience may replace doctors as health team leaders. Four health educators have been trained this year for this purpose. It is hoped that as they gradually organize the health programmes, their main emphasis will be on the preventive and promotive aspects of health.

Being nearer to the communities socially, culturally and to a certain extent economically, they are ideally expected to **evolve a community based approach** that "tries to help people analyse and change the situation that surrounds them".

A problem which was encountered when considering the community health workers as future leaders of Primary Health Care was their inability to handle more than a few basic medicines, as the majority of the "allopathic" medicines have recognised side effects. To counter this problem, research experiment has simultaneously been launched

in Jangal Mahal, Bandwan, Kalyani and Salt Lake to compare the efficacy of "biochemic" with that of "allopathic" medicines. These "biochemic" medicines are twelve in number, can be used for a wide range of illnesses and are safe even in overdose, palatable and easily soluble. Thus even illiterate health workers would require relatively little training to use them effectively. Preliminary results from Jangal Mahal, Bandwan and Kalyani indicate that these medicines are almost as effective as the "allopathic" medicines.

To cater to the need for intra-natal services, dais or Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) as the WHO has termed them, have been **contacted in Bandwan, Jangal Mahal and Salt Lake** and most of them have indicated their willingness to **undergo training to ensure safer delivery and post-natal care**. Arrangements are being made with the Department of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of West Bengal to impart suitable training to them. An advantage of training the dais is that they already work in a semi-professional capacity within the community and hence they are naturally motivated to increase their

competence as it will help them to raise the confidence of their patients.

However, it must be realised that transfer of responsibility is no easy task. There are many obstacles on the way which call for a cautious approach. To quote David Werner "Community participation too often has come to me as 'getting **THOSE PEOPLE** to do what we decide'. Rather than helping the poor to become more self-reliant, many development programmes end up increasing poor people's dependency on outside services, aid, and authority". To try to avoid undue dependency one must realise that self-reliance in health care is a very slow process and may even take some years to become operational.

What is heartening to note, however, is that health is no longer treated in isolation as it was till recently. We realise today that health as a process is closely inter linked with education and socio-economic factors. In the majority of the programme areas, health is integrated harmoniously with the other sectors of development each functioning according to its priority, tailored to the needs and aspirations of the people.

TABLE—I
CURATIVE SERVICES

AREA	Number of Cases treated								Total
	ADULT				UNDER-FIVE				
	Men	Women	Sub Total	Percent to total	Men	Women	Sub Total	Percent to total	
BURDWAN									
Jangal Mahal	2358	2239	4597	68	1188	990	2178	32	6775
CALCUTTA									
Salt Lake	1668	2494	4162	68	1030	906	1936	32	6098
Ultadanga	1023	946	1969	62	613	591	1204	38	3173
SUNDERBAN									
Binodpur	585	932	1790	68	468	373	841	32	2631
NADIA									
Kalyani	759	839	1598	64	456	430	886	36	2484
MURSHIDABAD	1661	2033	3694	76	690	469	1159	24	4853
TOTAL	8327	9483	17810	68	4445	3759	8204	32	26014

Compared to the previous year there has been a 60 percent increase in the total number of cases. For the most part, the increase is accounted for by the patients who do not belong to the intensive care area

but attend the clinic because of lack of adequate clinical facilities elsewhere. In some areas like Salt Lake and Jangal Mahal, the intensive care area has been expanded which has also constituted the in-

crease. A feature to note is that like the previous year, the attack rate of under fives is slightly less than 1/3 of all attacks. This illustrates the vital importance of under-fives care in Community Health.

TABLE—II
GENERAL COMMUNITY HEALTH ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES	Programme Areas						Total
	CALCUTTA		SUNDERBAN	BURDWAN	MURSHIDABAD	NADIA	
	Ultadanga	Salt Lake	Binodpur	Jangal Mahal	Murshidabad	Kalyani	
Immunization	466	616	490	284	972	659	3487
Care of Under-fives	357	571	219	528	484	445	2604
Nutritional Supplements	1710	1005	107	1328	1122	917	6189
Home visits	2261	3000	268	4353	5341	2410	17633
Delivery Cases	—	—	48	4	—	72	124
Total	4794	5192	1132	6497	7919	4503	30037
Health Education (Group Meetings)	140	907	62	542	756	32	2439

Table II gives an overall impression of the Community Health activities in our project areas. Compared with the previous year, the community health activities has

substantially increased. The two main reasons behind the increase are firstly, the scope of mother and child care has expanded as more trained health workers have en-

riched the teams and secondly under-fives care activities which has almost quadrupled has also been carried into the peripheral care areas.

TABLE—III
BIRTH RECORD

AREA	Total Births	Birth Rate
BURDWAN		
Jangal Mahal	42	26.2
CALCUTTA		
Salt Lake	65	10.8
Ultadanga	84	12.9
SUNDERBAN		
Binodpur	35	35.0
NADIA		
Kalyani	58	29.0
MURSHIDABAD	174	18.4

TABLE—IV
INFANT MORTALITY

AREA	Death between 0-1 year	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
BURDWAN		
Jangal Mahal	4	95.2
CALCUTTA		
Salt Lake	9	138.4
Ultadanga	12	142.8
SUNDERBAN		
Binodpur	5	142.8
NADIA		
Kalyani	4	68.9
MURSHIDABAD	28	160.9

The National Average of the Crude Birth Rate is 35 per 1,000 population. Against this backdrop the results are encouraging but one may probe somewhat deeper into this piece of statistics. In both Salt Lake and Ultadanga, the birth rate has come down, compared to the previous year, by three percentage points, whereas all the others show an upward trend which is however, statistically significant only in Murshidabad. Considering the fact that we have a family welfare coverage of around 60 percent of the population, the results are somewhat puzzling. Some allowance has to be made for sampling error. Although one may, at present, only speculate about the probable cause, it seems that the degree of failure to report or detect cases has improved, resulting in an apparent "increase in the birth rate". In other words the relatively low figures for the previous year, as was noted even then, could have been due to the fact that all cases were not properly recorded.

The impression that due to lack of adequate training and experience of the health workers all cases were not reported, is strengthened when one looks at the infant mortality rates all of which have far exceeded those in the previous year. Four of the project areas, it may be seen, have roughly similar rates, the two tribal areas having significantly lower rates. However, as the sample was too small for this particular statistical indicator, the rates obtained in this table can at best be regarded as a rough guide.

TABLE—V
NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF UNDER-FIVES

AREA	Total number of children Normal + Grade I	Malnutrition Grades II + III	Percent of High Risk = II + III
BURDWAN			
Jangal Mahal	833	234	28.0
CALCUTTA			
Salt Lake	2150	209	9.7
Ultadanga	1108	269	24.2
SUNDERBAN			
Binodpur	371	NIL	—
NADIA			
Kalyani	1297	54	3.9
MURSHIDABAD	129	8	5.8

This table illustrates the one area where we are confident of having had remarkable success. Compared to the previous year, the prevalence of moderate to severe malnutrition has been in aggregate, reduced by almost two-thirds. In Sunderbans there were no children in this category.

TABLE—VI
ANTE NATAL CARE

AREA	Pregnant mothers detected in months of pregnancy			
	Upto 5th month	percent of Total	After 5th month	Percent of Total
BURDWAN				
Jangal Mahal	45	50	45	50
CALCUTTA				
Salt Lake	24	60	16	40
Ultadanga	29	46	34	54
NADIA				
Kalyani	1	2	55	98
MURSHIDABAD	8	16	41	84

For the first time we are attempting in this table to assess the quality of our ante-natal care by calculating the proportion of pregnant mothers which can be detected within the fifth month of pregnancy. The rationale is that the earlier we detect the pregnancy, the more the margin of safety for the mother and her unborn child.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

During the year, the emphasis of the Finance section continued to be on improving the management of finance and stores. Towards this direction, a workshop on 'Finance & Stores' was organised during the early part of 1983 for all the LWS India Accountants, Storekeepers and

other personnel concerned. The key personnel of the Head Office finance section made frequent visits to all field projects and reviewed the system of Accounts and Stores and suggested corrective actions where necessary. The Internal Auditor, in addition to his usual

auditing of field accounts to the extent possible, audited the accounts of major grantees in order to assess proper utilisation of grants.

The LWS India appointed Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co., as their auditors for Development Programmes from 1983 onwards.

UNIT COST (Average)

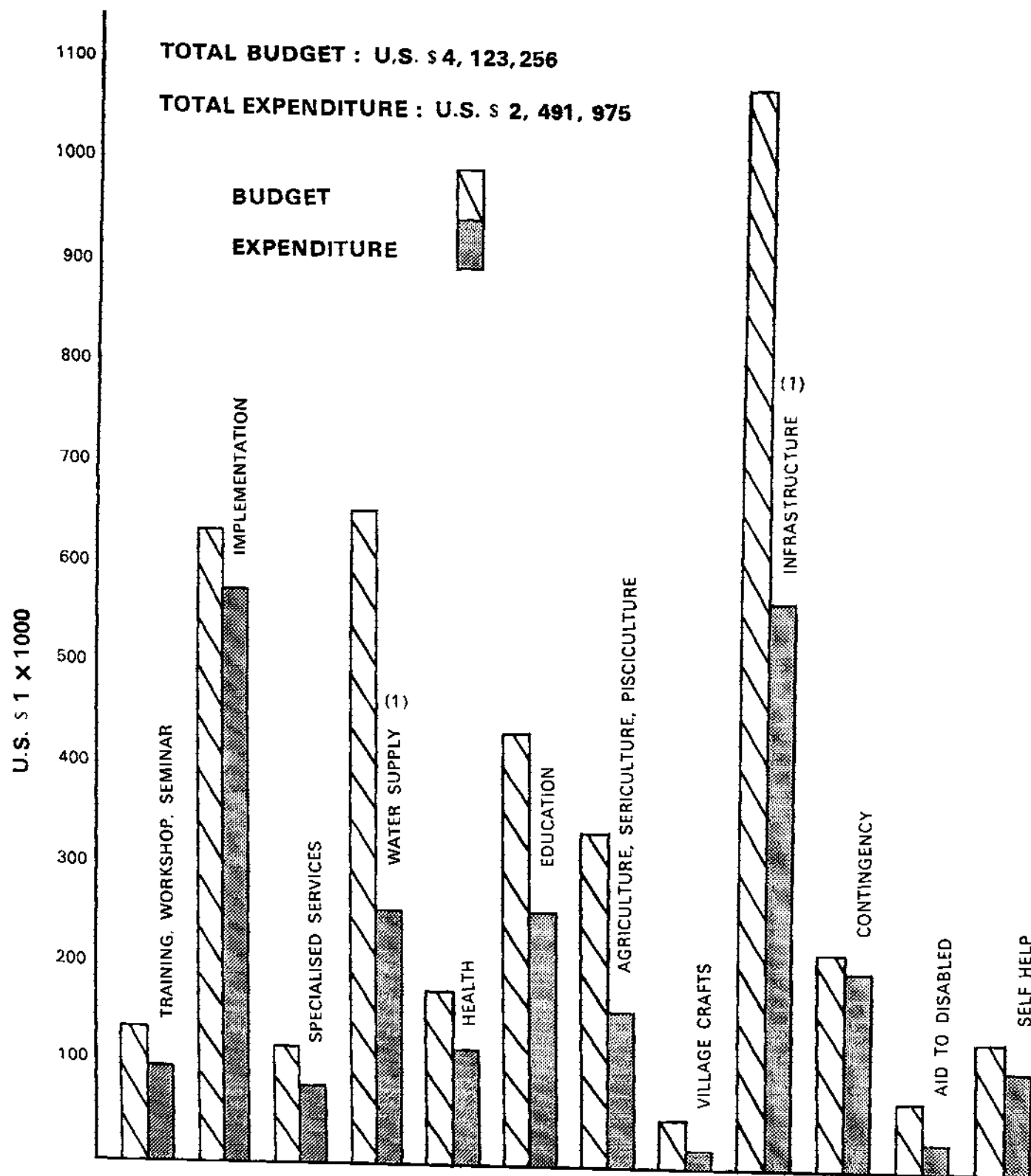
Tubewell	Rs.	31.00 per foot
Borewell	Rs.	78.00 per foot
School	Rs.	60,000.00 per School.
House - Rural	Rs.	2,600.00 per House
- Urban:		
. with asbestos sheet roofing	Rs.	70.00 per sq. ft.
. with concrete roofing	Rs.	130.00 per sq. ft.

Vehicle Expense (running & maintenance) — (Average)

Car	Rs.	1.25 per km.
Jeep	Rs.	1.00 per km.
Truck	Rs.	1.40 per km.
Motor Cycle	Rs.	0.45 per km.

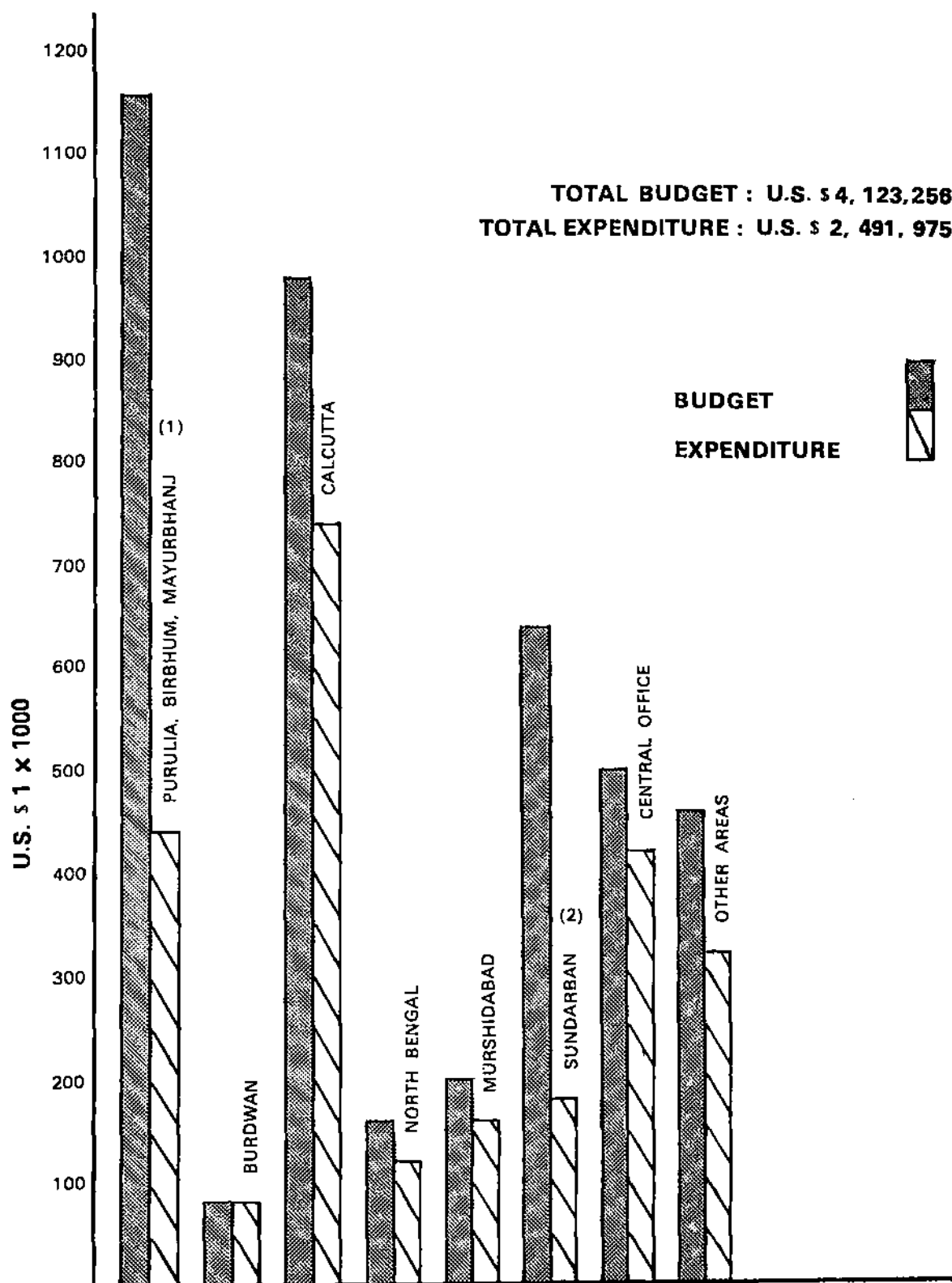
Auditors	- -	Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co.
Legal Adviser	- -	Mr. K. L. Ghosh
Main Bankers		The Chartered Bank

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME-WISE



1. Major deviations are owing to delayed commencement of long term plans of Project WHAT and non-availability of land in Sunderbans for new resettlements.

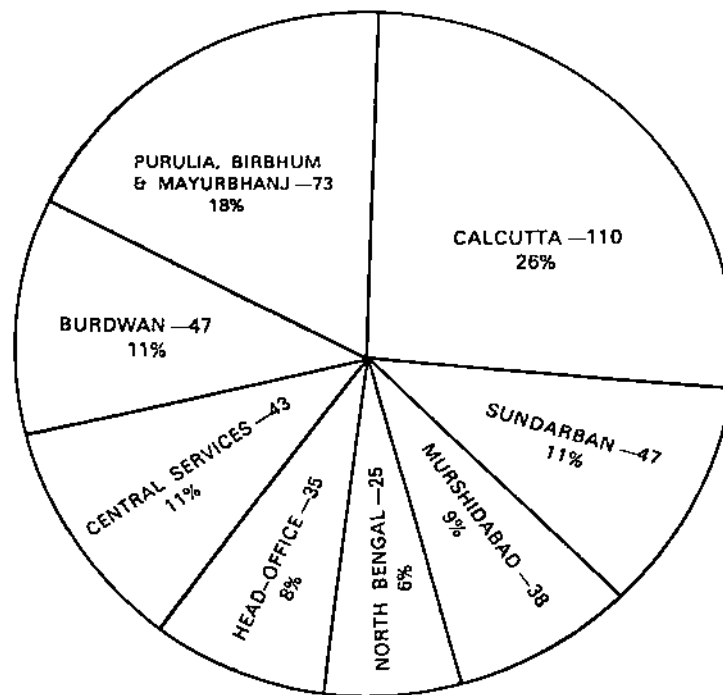
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE AREA-WISE



1. Longterm plans of Project WHAT could not be initiated as envisaged owing to difficulties experienced in recruiting social and technical engineering personnel, which resulted in major deviation between budgeted and expended amounts.
2. No new settlement could be initiated owing to non-availability of land. Therefore, amount utilised is far less than the amount budgeted.

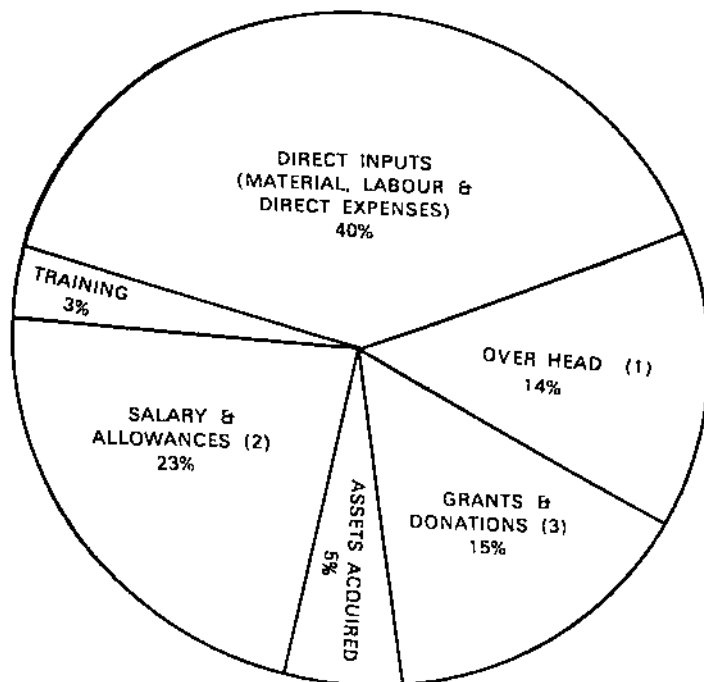
STAFF DISTRIBUTION AREA-WISE

TOTAL STAFF : 418



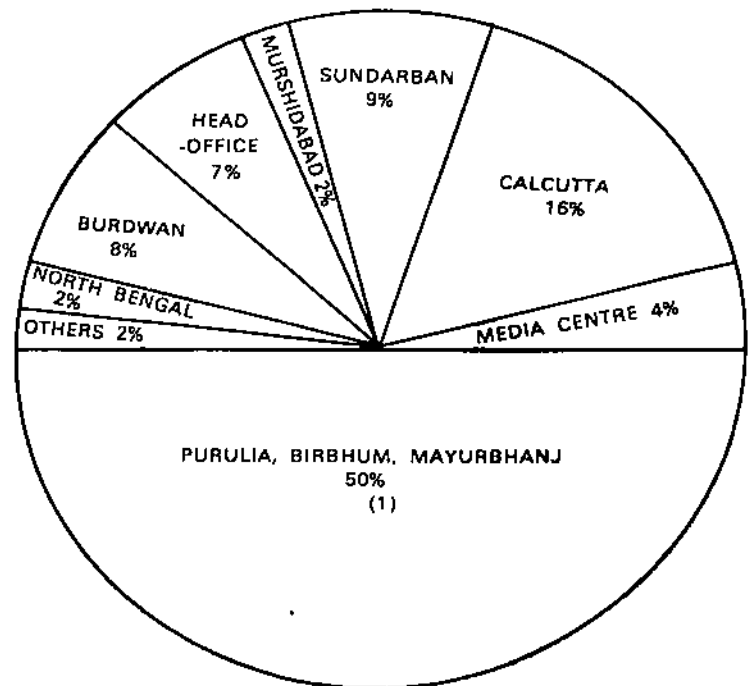
EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION COST-WISE

TOTAL EXPENDITURE : US \$ 2,491,975



ASSET DISTRIBUTION AREA-WISE

TOTAL VALUE : US \$ 1,194,480



NOTE :

- (1) 50 percent of overhead costs represents vehicle and travel expenses.
- (2) Includes salary of 270 Resource Personnel (64.59 percent of total staff) which may be treated as direct inputs.
- (3) Direct inputs but administered through local institutions.

NOTE :

- (1) Includes cost of three drilling rigs and support trucks.

**LWS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.83**

Expense Category	Rs.	US \$
Programme Operation	2,228,127	222,902
Planning, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring	414,493	41,295
Engineering & Technical Services	172,679	17,265
Water, Health, Agriculture Trident	4,215,334	421,893
Burdwan Projects	802,445	80,733
Purulia Projects	225,078	22,575
Calcutta Projects	7,453,072	739,296
North Bengal Projects	1,282,185	128,246
Murshidabad Projects	1,671,027	166,714
Sunderban Projects	1,865,461	186,347
Development Communication	1,076,980	107,676
Medical Services	298,543	29,697
Housing Infrastructure	73,409	7,452
Pavement Schools	427,478	42,481
Hooghly District Rural Development	6,985	693
School Construction	486,000	48,685
Handicapped Childrens' Centre	300,000	29,098
Contingencies	244,601	24,508
Total Expenditure	23,243,947	2,317,556
Transfer of funds to NELC Development Work	1,743,910	174,419
Total fund outflow	24,987,857	2,491,975

Note: Details of expenditure for 1983 Emergency Operations totalling Rs. 17,545, 406 (US \$ 1,753,939) is shown in the Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit annual report.



Improved seeds and judicious use of fertilizers ensure good harvests

THE EXECUTIVE

Main Office

Director	— Aage Larsen
Deputy Director	— V. S. C. Bonarjee
Programme Secretary	— S. J. Nathan
Finance Adviser	— I. Rantakari
Chief Accountant	— A. Roychoudhury

Programme/Project Offices (Development)

Burdwan/Birbhum	— P. K. Ghosh, <i>Programme Coordinator</i>
Calcutta	— N. K. Saha, <i>Field Administrator</i>
Development Communication	— T. K. Ray, <i>Seminar Organiser</i>
Engineering & Technical Services	— K. Roy, <i>Technical Adviser</i>
Medical Services	— Dr. B. Sen, <i>Programme Coordinator, Health</i>
Murshidabad/Nadia	— V. S. C. Bonarjee, <i>Field Administrator</i>
North Bengal	— S. C. Roy, <i>Field Administrator</i>
Sunderban	— G. S. Banerjee, <i>Programme Coordinator</i>
Water, Health & Agriculture Trident (WHAT)	— D. Roychoudhury, <i>Programme Coordinator</i>

Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit	— P. C. Joseph, <i>Emergency Officer</i>
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Note: Emergency activities are covered under a separate report.



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